

are already considerable. It is impossible for England to permit itself automatically to be dragged into war if either Germany or Poland decline arbitration or other conciliatory measures in the event of subsequent disputes.

But although England is bound to consult the dominions it will bear in mind that the Treaty of Versailles, with other documents of the same period, constitute a charter for Europe. Any country which aims at their violent revision will provoke the hostility of England as well as France. In any case, France preserves its liberty of action to go to the assistance of any country with which it is specially associated. In plain terms this means that though the Rhineland is demilitarized according to the Treaty it will not be neutralized. The distinction is of vital importance. France retains the right to travel: this territory after its demilitarization in order to help Poland if a conflict arises with Germany.

CHURCH OBSERVES 175TH ANNIVERSARY

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 1. (Special)—Dr. Shailer Mathews, dean of the divinity school of Chicago University, speaking here yesterday at the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the dedication of the First Baptist Meeting House, said the edifice, the oldest Baptist church in America, typified the beginning of real religious freedom.

The church, since its dedication in 1775 the scene of Brown University commencements, was depicted as a shrine for Brown men by Samuel H. Orday, fellow and trustee of the university. The pastor, Dr. Arthur W. Cleaves, presided. The Scripture reading was by Dr. Augustus M. Lord of the First Congregational Church and the invocation by the Rev. John F. Scott, rector of St. John's Episcopal Church.

BIRD SANCTUARIES SOUGHT
LYNN, Mass., June 1. (Special)—An appeal to the general public for help in the cause of bird protection has been issued by Mrs. Caroline Clark Barney, president of the Lynn Bird Club, which is seeking funds for the establishment of the sanctuaries for the birds and to provide care for them.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report
Boston and vicinity: Partly cloudy tonight and Tuesday; somewhat cooler Tuesday; Wednesday, fair to north winds.
Northern New England: Generally fair tonight and Tuesday; cooler tonight; moderate to fresh west, shifting to north winds.

Official Temperatures

Albany	74	Memphis	74
Atlanta City	72	Montreal	80
Boston	72	Nantucket	80
Buffalo	68	New Orleans	74
Calgary	58	New York	72
Charleston	78	Pittsburgh	72
Chicago	78	Portland, Me.	68
Denver	50	Portland, Ore.	68
Des Moines	68	San Francisco	68
Eastport	48	St. Paul	70
Galveston	78	Seattle	68
Hatteras	78	St. Louis	70
Helena	48	Washington	70
Jacksonville	78		
Kansas City	72		

High Tides at Boston

(Daylight Saving Time)
Monday, 7:50 p. m.; Tuesday, 8:12 a. m.
Light all vehicles at 8:42 p. m.

Tonight at the "Pops"

RESTRICTED REQUEST PROGRAM
Triumphal March from "Aida".....Verdi
Overture to "William Tell".....Rossini
"Dobynska".....Jachia
Rhapsody, "España".....Chabrier
Fantasia, "Fedora".....Giordano
Indian Dances.....Schubert
Scherzo, "The Flight of the Bumble Bee".....Rimsky-Korsakoff
Marche Slave.....Tschakowsky
"Finlandia".....Sibelius
"The Lark".....Minkus
(Arranged by Agida Jachia)
The Ride of the Valkyries.....Wagner
Escorts
Tarentelle.....Jachia
Prelude.....Rachmaninoff
Minuet.....Bocherini
By the Waters of Minnetonka.....Laurance
March of the Toys.....Herbert

EVENTS TONIGHT

Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company: Two hundred and eighty-seventh anniversary banquet, Copley Plaza, 7. Boston School Committee: Meeting, 7. Beacon Street, 8:30.
Boston Baptist Social Union: "Newton Night" dinner and program, Fox Hall, 7:30.
Associated Retail Confectioners of the United States: Annual convention dinner and entertainment, New Ocean House, Swampscott, evening.
Vesper George School of Art: Exhibition of students' work, 121 Columbus Avenue, until 10.
Miller Brothers 101 Ranch Wild West Show, Edward Everett Square, afternoon and evening this week.
B. F. Keith's-Vaudeville, 2. 8. Copley—"It Pays to Advertise," 8:15.
Shubert—"Rose-Marie," 8.
Photoplays
Fenway—"Introduce Me," 8:15.
St. James—"Cyrano de Bergerac," 8:15.
Radio
WNAC, Boston, Mass. (230.3 Meters) 6 p. m.—Children's Half-Hour Stories and Music. "Ma" Stewart. 6:30—WNAC dinner dance. Murray S. Hochberg. 7:30—Dedication Celebration of New Temple Center, Temple Obabel Shalom, Brookline, Mass. WBZ, Boston-Springfield, Mass. (333.1 Meters) 6 p. m.—Dinner concert by the Kimball trio, under the direction of Jan Geerts, radio broadcast from Fox Hall. 8—Reading of the best papers submitted by radio students in the University Extension course on "Chief English Authors," to be read by Prof. Robert Emerson Rogers of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. 8:30—Talk on "Why You Are What You Are," by Georges Henri LeBar, character actor, 8:45—Soprano selections by Alice Welch, accompanied by Dorothy Birchard and Maureen. 9:15—Concert by the William Academy Glee Club of East Hampton, under the direction of Prof. Charles E. Rouse. 9:30—Market report.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 101 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription prices, payable in advance: Postpaid to all countries, One year, \$9.00; six months, \$4.50; three months, \$2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 10c. (Printed in U. S. A.)
Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY'S ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT EVENTS OPEN

Art Exhibition Is First Number on Two Weeks Program
—Graduation Exercises Will Be Held at Symphony Hall on Monday Morning, June 15

Beginning with the annual exhibition of the art department of the School of Education of Boston University which opens tomorrow at 525 Boylston Street, commencement exercises at the university will be on in full force and continue with many events each day during the next two weeks.

They will culminate in the university commencement day exercises at Symphony Hall on June 15 beginning at 10:30 a. m. Dr. James Lukens McCaughy, president of Wesleyan University, will be the speaker. The baccalaureate services are to be held at Symphony Hall on June 14 at 4 p. m., with Bishop William F. Anderson, acting president, as speaker.

Alumni Guests of Honor
On June 15 the Alpha chapter of the convocation, alumni of the School of Theology, will have its annual meeting and banquet at 72 Mount Vernon Street, when graduates of 50 years or more are to be guests of honor. Dr. Willard R. Sperry, dean of Harvard Divinity School, will be the speaker.

Organized seven years ago, the second annual formal graduation exercises of the art department of the university will be held next Friday evening at 525 Boylston Street. On the following Monday evening graduates of the department will hold their annual meeting at the home of Miss Blanche E. Coleman, director of the department, 21 Lincoln Street, Cambridge. The art exhibition will continue from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. through next Saturday.

Among the Events
Other events of general interest include recognition day at the School of Religious Education and Social Service on June 5, with special assembly and consecration service in the morning and the annual school picnic at Riverside in the afternoon; June 6, senior class banquet of College of Business Administration, place to be announced; June 9, class banquet of seniors of College of Liberal Arts at Hotel Westminster; June 10, senior class banquet of the School of Education, Hotel Bellevue, and senior class play of the College of Liberal Arts at Fine Arts Theater, 8 p. m., "The Admirable Crichton," by Sir James M. Barrie; June 11, class day exercises of the School of Law, 11 Ashburton Place, 9:30 a. m., when there will be unveiling of portraits of Dean Homer Albers and Prof. Melville M. Bigelow.

The final event of the university is to take place on June 26 when Beta chapter of the convocation, alumni of the School of Law, is to have its annual outing.

Intercession Classes Start
Classes in the College of Business Administration intercession begin for day division students today. Classes in the evening division have already started. The intercession, which is substituted this year for the college summer session, will continue through the summer. In the summer, the college will offer courses through the regular university summer session, beginning in July. Twenty-nine courses are being given in the intercession, and students can, by attending both the intercession and the university summer session, obtain a full semester's work and credit.

Prof. Jerome Davis of the Yale Divinity School has been added to the faculty of the summer session. He will conduct courses in sociology. Prof. Ernest R. Groves of the sociology department of the College of Liberal Arts will join the faculty of the Columbia University summer session.

Special Summer Courses
The Boston University summer session will open on June 6 and continue through to Aug. 16. Six departments of the university will offer courses to summer session students.

As furnished by the United States Department of Agriculture at Boston, 9:40. Late news from the National Industrial Conference Board, 9:40—Baseball results of games played by the Eastern American and National leagues. WREX, Boston, Mass. (47.9 Meters) 6:30 to 11 p. m.—Big Brother Club; musicals; New Ocean House.

TOMORROW'S EVENTS
National Confectioners' Association: Convention, Paul Revere Hall, Mechanics Building.
Dashes, hurdles and runs in seventeenth annual regional track meet, Latin, Greek and Day high schools, Tech Field, Cambridge, 8:30.
Boston Real Estate Exchange: Spring outing and dinner, Tedesco Country Club, afternoon and evening.
New England Conservatory of Music: Recital by pupils of the vocal normal department, Recital Hall.
Boston University: Annual exhibition of the art department of the school of education, 525 Boylston Street, 9 to 5.
Radio
WNAC, Boston, Mass. (230.3 Meters) 10:30 a. m.—Bible readings, the Rev. George W. Green, Congregational Church Hyde Park. 10:40—WNAC Women's Club talk, Jean Sargent, Martha Lee. 1 p. m.—Shepard Colonial Concert Orchestra, 2—Prom Edward Everett Square, Dorchester. 101 Ranch Wild West Show. 4—Dance Orchestra, direction Billy Lomas.
WREX, Boston, Mass. (47.9 Meters) 6:30 p. m.—New Opera House.
Organ recital from Boston Chamber of Commerce.

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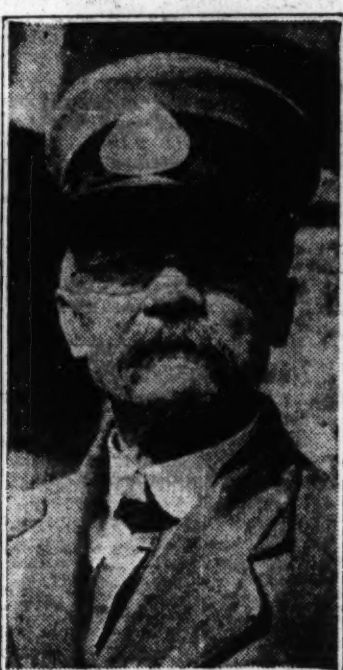


Special from Monitor Bureau

Washington, June 1
BOUNDING WITH INTEREST is the work of a letter carrier, sometimes regarded as a plodding job. Like everything else it is the way you do it, rather than what you do, Bernhardt Jedding, of Battle Creek, Mich., is proof of this.

Last week was a red letter week for him, "seeing Washington," as the gift of the people he has served with faithfulness and cheerfulness. He has been the headquarters of the Post Office Department, whose employee he has been for almost two score years. He has been greeted as a comrade by the Postmaster-General and by heads of the various divisions of the great organization that serves as the medium of intercourse among the people of the country, the distributor of useful information.

Mr. Jedding has been received at the White House as an estimable public servant. He was warmly



BERNHARDT JEDDING

greeted by the President, with whom he was photographed. He has seen the national capital from all points of vantage, and his wife and daughter have shared in his privileges. Historic and scenic Washington and the Potomac and now the city have been opened before this man who for years and years trudged with unfailing patience a route which made him a familiar figure to all in a great city.

It is because of this service he rendered and the friends he made that the city of Battle Creek rose up to do him honor and to present him a practical testimonial in the form of a trip to Washington. A local newspaper, the News-Enquirer, opened its columns to subscriptions and they flowed in until the necessary amount was raised. Many letters of appreciation accompanied the contributions. Mr. Jedding had begun to carry letters on the first day that free delivery had been established in Battle Creek—in 1836. He had previously worked as bookkeeper.

Battle Creek was a small town then. Bernhardt Jedding kept on carrying letters as the town grew cityward. Some of the letters he carried contributed to the growth. He saw the babies who toddled out to meet him grow into men and women and the letters he distributed entered into the development of the family fortunes and individual careers.

Mr. Jedding has not traveled much outside the limits of his route. This is the first trip that he has had in more than 20 years and his wife has not been away from Battle Creek for 20 years. So it has been a rare and a real holiday—a reward from friends who have ventured to return some of his thoughtfulness.

EUROPEAN PORTS REVEAL EFFECT OF AMERICA'S IMMIGRATION BAN

(Continued from Page 1)
ple allowed to enter the United States yearly must come from England, Ireland or Scotland, a rather startling but certainly not disconcerting fact.

What Italy Thinks
But I want to Italy primarily to find out what the Italians thought about the new American law, and what effect it was having on those who wanted to emigrate, but were prevented from doing so. Naturally there was a wide difference of opinion. The Italians are a polite and courteous people, and the public officials and steamship people with whom I talked simply said that immigration was a domestic policy which the United States must determine for itself and the rest of the world must bow to. The steamship men said it meant ruin if present conditions continue, because the United States must determine for itself the profitable end of passenger shipping, and all vessels are sailing now with almost empty third-class quarters.

Already many ships have been taken out of commission, and many more will be shortly. This is not only because of the passage of the immigration law, but because of certain incidents which have followed its passage and which have for the present greatly injured the business of the United States. The business of passenger shipping, and all vessels are sailing now with almost empty third-class quarters.

He said he had lived in Chicago and in Texas for six years and that he had been in the United States since he had been in the United States. At the war's end he had taken his discharge in France and had come to Italy to visit his mother. Overstaying his time he had become involved in some difficulties and had been unable to obtain permission to return. "You said 'Come and fight for liberty' and I went," he said, "but now when I want to go back you won't let me." I asked him if he had been to the American consul and he said he had made dozens of trips but the consul was unable to help him. When I asked him why he did not apply under the quota law he said millions of Italians wanted to go to America and that more already had permission than could go in 50 years, an exaggeration, of course, but one which showed in which direction the popular thought turned.

Argentinians, Brazil and France
With the bars up so far as America is concerned, Italy is put to it to find an outlet for her pressing surplus population. Canada has been almost as strong as those of the United States and likewise Australia, Argentina and Brazil have been taking considerable numbers but the former is beginning to exercise more and more discretion in admitting aliens. Southern France has taken a good many to replace war losses but this is a temporary situation. The outcome is indeed difficult to predict. Perhaps the most interesting talk I had in Italy was with the head of one of its biggest steamship companies, a man of great culture and broad knowledge. He had made a study of the future of his country entirely aside from his own business and he viewed the future with grave apprehension. He said that it was hard to find any reason for believing that the causes of war in the past would not again operate in the future and that with the surplus populations of Germany and Italy straining at the frontiers and with the bars against them everywhere, something was bound to break. He said he fully sympathized with the desire of America to maintain the racial purity of its people to as great a degree as possible and that so far as he could see the future trend of populations was the most vitally important and at the same time the most difficult to solve problem confronting the human race.

Not Emigrants but Remitters
The present Government in Italy does not intend to do anything to stop this golden flood, already threatened through the practical stoppage of immigration by America. The consequence is that every application for a passport is closely scrutinized to determine whether the applicant has such the left in Italy as to assure his becoming an immediate contributor to their support as soon as he establishes himself in America. What Italy wants is not emigrants but remitters.

This makes for a constantly growing group in the United States whose family interests are primarily in Italy and can hardly be said to be a good basis on which to select future American citizens. It is a matter concerning which the Government of the United States cannot very well say anything, but the facts are well known to be as stated.

So far as the character and fitness of those now going to the United States are concerned, the present regulations certainly are a fine, mainly looking group of people. Well dressed, well set up, with hope and confidence in their hearts, they were the direct antithesis of thousands I was to see later. I heartily agreed with the remarks of several Americans that it would be much wiser for America to let in the hardworking, honest Italian who really desires to become a permanent and integral part of America than to admit those seeking to add to the ranks of itinerant peddlers, cloak and suit workers, and pauperish.

An Exiled Veteran
I had an unusual experience the last day I was in Genoa. Standing in front of the hotel, I was approached by a young, clean-cut and well dressed man of about 30 or 32. He had a small attaché case and on opening it addressed me in English so perfect that I was able to detect only the slightest trace of accent. My surprise was multiplied when I noticed the bronze button of the American Expeditionary Forces in his lapel. In order to question him I bought one of the guides to the city the had for sale and then asked him how he happened to be selling them for a living.

He said he had lived in Chicago and in Texas for six years and that he had been in the United States since he had been in the United States. At the war's end he had taken his discharge in France and had come to Italy to visit his mother. Overstaying his time he had become involved in some difficulties and had been unable to obtain permission to return. "You said 'Come and fight for liberty' and I went," he said, "but now when I want to go back you won't let me." I asked him if he had been to the American consul and he said he had made dozens of trips but the consul was unable to help him. When I asked him why he did not apply under the quota law he said millions of Italians wanted to go to America and that more already had permission than could go in 50 years, an exaggeration, of course, but one which showed in which direction the popular thought turned.

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Important Announcement

For Today and Tuesday

MID-SEASON CLEARANCE

is getting to be quite an institution the world over—Boston, London, Paris, New York, Chicago, Cleveland, San Francisco and other large cities. It applies to both retailers and wholesalers.

All seem to realize that right in the midst of the season a couple of days must be devoted to cleaning out all accumulations.

"The bigger the business, the bigger the accumulations. And May was the largest May in our history. Now we are looking forward to still greater business. This means that every available inch in our store must be used, and every piece of merchandise that is not moved with proper rapidity has to be closed out.

For this sale our best and most successful manufacturers have treated us most liberally in the way they have made reductions on thousands and thousands of dollars' worth of their very high quality merchandise.

For this sale our best and most successful manufacturers have treated us most liberally in the way they have made reductions on thousands and thousands of dollars' worth of their very high quality merchandise.

WORK HORSES WIN PRIZES IN PARADE

Display Called Best Held in 23 Years

Work horses of Boston had their annual "day" on Saturday when over 1150 of them passed down Commonwealth Avenue before admiring throngs. The parade was the twenty-third conducted by the Boston Work-Horse Relief Association, of which Henry C. Merwin is president. In point of numbers and appearance of the entrants it was the best that the society has held.

The prize for a four-horse team went to C. Bowen for the hitch, and Frank Snow, driver. There was a display of well-kept liverly horses which earn their own living and that of their employers by being hired by the day, week or month.

Champions among the "laundries" were those owned by the Charles Bonanne Company and the New England Towel Supply Company. Joseph Kelley drove the first-named team and George E. Phillips the latter. The champion in the "milk" class was owned by the Turner Cattle System and driven by William Hall. A horse owned by the Chase Express Company and driven by Francis Patrick Coady took the prize for express horses.

There were good displays in the "barrel racks," "scooters" and "coal" divisions. Among the coal teams were some with horses driven three abreast. C. F. Eddy Company, driver William Pittsmons, won first in the class with a single horse. In the Massachusetts Work-Horse Company, driver Thomas Bemis, won first in the doubles.

The "truckmen" class was very large, including well over 100 entries. In the championship singles William D. Hastings, trotted away with first prize. The "silver cup, doubles," was won by Abbott & Fernald Company, George Gallagher driving the winning pair. They have eight years in the parade to their credit.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY ELECTS

NEWBURYPORT, Mass., June 1. (Special)—The Rev. Glenn Tilley Morse was re-elected president of the Historical Society of Old Newburyport at its annual meeting. Receipts during the year totaled \$2493, which included a legacy of \$2000. The total invested funds of the society are \$13,088.01, an increase of \$2195.04 over last year.

MINORITIES SEEK VOICE AT GENEVA

International Labor Office Said to Be Out of Touch With Workers

By Special Cable

GENEVA, June 1.—Complaint that the International Labor Office is not sufficiently in close touch with the workers was aired at the Labor Conference by the Netherlands workers' delegate, P. J. Serran, secretary of the International Confederation of Christian Trade Unions, a Roman Catholic organization of 4,000,000 members. He pointed out that only the national organizations of the employers and the workers were directly represented on the governing body. As no provision was made for the representation of minorities, the absence of collaboration, he said, represented a serious danger. He recalled a recent debate in the Reichstag in which the Christian Trade Unions claimed representation at an International Labor Office conference, and said that the refusal of their demands would make it more difficult in the future to co-operate with the Labor Office.

The International Union of Co-operatives has constantly asked to be represented, but without avail, as the Geneva organization, by its constitution, is unable to open its doors to international organizations. Every effort, however, is made to meet their demands by consulting such bodies on technical matters, as, for instance, when the Seamen's Union was consulted in connection with maritime questions.

The Chinese Government delegate in the course of the session mentioned that China had legislation under consideration giving freedom of association, and if it passed they would have representative unions and be able to send both employers and workers representatives another year. He explained that child-labor in Shanghai which has lately attracted considerable attention was due to family sentiment which unions from the teachings of Confucius which prevailed even in large factories. Most of the time the children were accompanied by their mothers and he asserted that if they worked, their work was extremely light.

South American speakers welcomed the forthcoming visit of Albert Thomas, director general of the Labor Office. It is understood that Mr. Thomas' present intention is to leave Geneva on June 30, but his itinerary has not yet been established.

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PRESIDENT'S MEMORIAL SPEECH CALLS STATES TO UPHOLD LAWS

Local Self-Government Declared Basis of Western Standard of Civilization and Liberty the Reward of Individual Responsibility

WASHINGTON, June 1 (AP)—Appealing for more vigilant enforcement of law on the part of states and local governments and for a "universal observance of the Constitution" by the American public, President Coolidge in a Memorial Day address at Arlington Cemetery Saturday, declared that "what we need is not more Federal Government but better local government."

"We are not a lawless people," said the President, "but we are too frequently a careless one. The multiplicity of laws, the varied possibilities of appeals, the disposition to technicality in procedure, the delays and consequent expense of litigation which inevitably inure to the advantage of wealth and specialized ability—all these have been recounted as reproaches to us."

It is strange that such laxities should persist in a time like the present, which is marked by a determined upward movement in behalf of social welfare. But they do exist. They demonstrate a need for better, prompter, less irksome, and more economical administration of the laws for uniformity of procedure; for more accurate delimitation of state and federal authority.

Evasion of Responsibility
Mr. Coolidge made only passing reference to prohibition, and did not apply his observations directly to any particular situation. Declaring that "when the local government unit evades its responsibility, it is started on the vicious way to disregard of law and laxity of living," he continued:

"The police force which is administered on the basis of a revenue violation of some laws may be ignored has started toward demoralization. The community which approves such administration is making dangerous concessions. There is no use disguising the fact that as a nation our attitude toward the prevention and punishment of crime tends more serious attention."

The conclusion is inescapable that laxity of administration reacts upon public opinion, causing cynicism and loss of confidence in both law and its enforcement. Therefore in its observance, the failure of local government has a demoralizing effect in every direction.

There are vital issues, in which the Nation greatly needs a revival of interest and concern. It is senseless to boast of our liberty when we find that in spite of everything we still have a balance of prosperity, of general welfare, of secure freedom, of rights and liberties, which give us assurance of leadership among the nations.

What America needs is to hold to its ancient and well-cherished code. Our country was conceived in the theory of local self-government. It has been dedicated by long practice to that wise and beneficent policy. It is the foundation principle of our system of liberty. It makes the greatest promise to the freedom and development of the individual. Its preservation is worth all the effort and all the sacrifice that it may cost.

It can not be denied that the present tendency is not in harmony with this spirit. The individual, instead of working out his own salvation and securing his own freedom by establishing his own economic and moral independence by his own industry and his own self-mastery, tends to throw himself on some vague influence which he denominates society and to hold that in some way responsible for the sufficiency of his support and the morality of his actions.

Individual Responsibility
The local political unit likewise looks to the states, the states look to the Nation, and none are beginning to look to some vague organization, some nebulous concourse of humanity, to pay their bills and tell them what to do. This is not self-government. It is not American. It is not the method which has made the country what it is. We can not maintain the western standard of civilization on that theory. If it is supported at all, it will have to be supported on the principle of individual responsibility. If that principle be maintained, the result which I believe America wishes to see produced inevitably will follow.

If we are too weak to take charge of our own morality, we shall not be strong enough to take charge of our own liberty. If we cannot govern ourselves, if we cannot observe the law, nothing remains but to have some one else govern us, to have the law enforced against us, and to step down from the honor-

able abiding place of freedom to the ignominious abode of servitude. The whole world has reached a stage in which, if we do not set ourselves right, we may be perfectly sure that an authority will be asserted by others for the purpose of setting us right.

Need of Forbearance
But before we attempt to set ourselves up as exponents of universal reform, it would be wise to remember that progress is of slow growth, and not to remember that moderation, patience, forbearance, and charity are virtues in their own right. The only action which can be effective in the long run is that which helps others to help themselves. Before we assume too great responsibilities in the governing of others, it would be the part of wisdom very completely to discharge our responsibilities for governing ourselves.

A large amount of work has to be done at home before we can start in on the neighbors, and very considerable duties have to be performed in America before we undertake the direction of the rest of the world. But we must at all times do the best we can for ourselves without forgetting others, and the best we can for our country without forgetting other nations.

Discussing the complaint which he said is heard to a lesser extent than at the time of the Civil War—that the Federal Government performs functions properly belonging to the states, the President declared that despite the claim that this is a land of equal opportunity "equality suffers often because of the divergences between the laws of different states."

Equality Not Maintained
"So long as we go to a distant state for divorces which others are denied at home," he added, "there is not equality in this regard. When some states grant valuable exemptions from taxation which other states impose, one person may enjoy while another is denied these rights. He continued:

"A few years ago a majority of the states have adopted a policy of rigid restrictions on the traffic in intoxicating liquor. But other states did not co-operate in advancing this policy, and ultimately by national action it was extended to all the Union. By failing to meet the requirements of national demand, the states became deprived of the power to act."

If questions which the states will not fairly settle on their own account shall have to be settled for them by the federal authority, it will only be because some states have refused to discharge obvious duties.

EQUALITY IN SHOE CONDITIONS SOUGHT

HAVERHILL, Mass., June 1 (Special)—The Associated Community Clubs of the city have adopted a resolution that Haverhill shoe manufacturers be allowed operating conditions and a wage scale commensurate with those that obtain in competitive cities and towns where members of the Shoe Workers' Protective Union are employed. The organization declares that unless such conditions are established manufacturers here cannot compete for business in the market.

Delegates to the Associated Community Clubs include shoe manufacturers and members of the Protective Union as well as other citizens. For several weeks the organization has been meeting for the purpose of trying to arrive at a solution of the industrial problem in this city.

CAMBRIDGE WOMAN WINS \$7500 PRIZE

"Where Progress Keeps Pace With Ideals," the slogan submitted by Mrs. Dorothy Chandler Meuse, wife of Alfred W. Meuse, of 610 Huron Avenue, Cambridge, has received the \$7500 house and lot offered by Chester I. Campbell, in the slogan contest, conducted in connection with the recent Home Beautiful and Building Trades Exposition in Mechanics Building.

The official presentation of the deed to the house and lot will be made at 4 o'clock, Thursday afternoon, by Mrs. Chester I. Campbell, at the house, which is located on the corner of Adams and Campbell streets in Quincy.

GEOLOGY STUDENTS GO TO BAR HARBOR

WATERVILLE, Me., June 1 (Special)—The geology students of Colby College are on their annual trip to Bar Harbor. The trip was made by automobile, and the party was in

charge of Prof. Henry L. Perkins of the geology department. Bar Harbor is regarded as a geologist's paradise. On Mt. Desert Island it is possible to see the various phases of the work which has been studied in the classroom. There are few places in the country so well adapted to the study of geology as Bar Harbor.

Here are found coast lines in various stages, rocks of every description, caves in peculiar formations, uplifted coast lines, rocky shores and rugged headlands in infinite variety. It has been found that these trips have been of great practical value. The students making the trip are limited to the undergraduates in the advanced courses and the students in the preliminary courses who have shown unusual interest or marked ability.

MANY JUNIOR CLUBS FORMED BY LEADER

Hampden County Woman Active in Home-Making Work

WILBRAHAM, Mass., June 1 (Special)—Mrs. Gardner R. Files, recipient of a gold medal for achievement in agriculture and home making from



Photo by Bachrach
MRS. GARDNER R. FILES

the state Department of Agriculture, has entered upon a busy season in her chosen field of activities. She has been very active in junior club work and has formed the first mother-daughter canning club in this county.

Under Mrs. Files leadership junior clubs have been formed in wider variety here than in any other town in the county. Of late she has given more of her attention to adult work as fostered by the Hampden County Improvement League. Last year she was clothing leader and this year she is millinery leader.

All of Mrs. Files' five children have been enthusiastic club workers and prize winners. As a result of the interest stimulated by the better farming movement here the Files farm has purebred Holsteins and Ayrshires in place of the ordinary herd formerly kept there, and this instance is typical of many in the vicinity. Thrift and responsibility are mentioned by Mrs. Files as outstanding benefits obtained in this town from the club activities.

BOSTON "Y" OFFICIAL GETS NATIONAL POST

A. W. Alley, director of the department of membership and public information of the Huntington Avenue branch of the Boston Y. M. C. A., today became secretary of the membership department of the home division of the Y. M. C. A., with headquarters in the offices of the national council of the organization at 347 Madison Avenue, New York City. Mr. Alley came to the Boston association in August, 1922.

The National Council is opening the new department in which Mr. Alley will serve to develop further the service to membership secretaries of the organization. More than 60 Y. M. C. A.'s have already requested this service, many cities having requested a personal visitation, in order that an analysis of their needs can be made on the grounds. The individual problems of each association in the group will be studied.

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Candy Men Play Golf as Stage for National Convention Is Set

Confectioners' Association of United States in Boston for Five-Day Meeting—National Retailers Gather at Swampscott

"Play golf today the better to talk candy tomorrow" was evidently the premise upon which the committee on arrangements for the National Confectioners' Association of the United States based its plans for the first of the five days of the convention, because today, formally considered the first day of the convention, was spent by the delegates in playing golf, notably an 18-hole, handicap, gold medal event, at the Woodland Country Club in Auburn-dale.

The Association's gold medal was offered for the player turning in the lowest gross score, silver and bronze medals for the first and second best net scores, and a booby prize were offered for the "dud." All hotels at which there were reservations for convention delegates were provided with strict injunctions to speed confectioners arriving this morning immediately to Auburn-dale plus his golf clubs and his highest skill, and all matters of convention rules, recommendations, resolutions, and changes in the by-laws were tabled to give first place throughout the day to golf.

First in Boston Since 1894
Representatives of the \$400,000,000 worth of candy annually produced in the United States are gathering this year in Boston for the first time since 1894, when the eleventh convention was held here. In 1890 the candy industry in this country was a small and comparatively unimportant one. Today in Boston alone there are 63 candy factories, employing 7239 persons with an annual output valued at \$46,309,862. When the convention met here 31 years ago there were 142 active members, 275 associate members, and 7 honorary members. Today there are nearly 1000 active members, a number which includes practically all the leading manufacturers of candy in the United States.

And the convention meeting here now owns that it has a curiously satisfactory story to tell of the development of the industry, its steady, sometimes phenomenal gains in the overcoming of obstacles, its unusually bright outlook for the future. There is no foot of wrong movement to inaugurate a national advertising campaign to boom confectionery even more vigorously than it has hitherto been boomed and upon this and similar important questions there will be, during the days of executive session, discussions by experts as well as open forums for opinions from the floor that will give individual manufacturers an opportunity to express their own beliefs.

During the last three decades the development of the now celebrated "package goods" a most important factor in the industry has come. Packages like the five and ten cent bar packages, the smaller packages sold in vending machines and those ranging all the way up to the most elaborate "five pounders" have all had their share in what is known as "tempting" the public and no expense has been spared to keep constantly before the public packages of novelty and beauty containing products of unquestionable worth.

No Pronounced "Sweet Tooth"
It is agreed that nowhere in the world has a people so pronounced a "sweet tooth" as in the United States and the obvious effect of this fact is revealed in the prodigious figures of candy manufacturers. But in proportion to the mounting success of the trade is the mounting responsibility

of manufacturers to keep the market supplied with fresh novelties, attractive packages and candy which shall combine toothsome and wholesomeness with the varied arts of shape and color.

Tomorrow morning the first meeting of the executive committee of which Walter H. Belcher is chairman will be held in Paul Revere Hall, Mechanics Building. At 8 o'clock in the evening Wilfred I. Booth, chairman of the package goods manufacturers, will meet with this division of the association in Paul Revere Hall. The coming of package goods, the consequent change in style and dress of packages, whetted the candy buyer's appetite and for the last 20 years the styles and presentation of candy in its various forms have been consistently varied.

At present the industry is in what might be called the transition stage. The strong favor in which the 5 and 10-cent bar goods are held by the public and the consequent extremely vigorous methods of merchandising these items has considerably affected the sale of other lines of major importance, such as bulk goods, penny goods, and pill goods; and judging from the very small number of packages which has been sold, it is inconceivable that the effect should not have been greatly felt.

Lively Competition
There has sprung up a lively and steadily increasing competition with the "candy studio" and the "home-made" candies, and while there are unquestionably more people nowadays eating candy, there is also a prodigious increase in the number of candy makers in this country. Ways, therefore, of meeting this and other problems will concern the session over which Mr. Booth will preside tomorrow evening.

On Tuesday day tomorrow the conventional delegates will also have an opportunity to visit the plants of the American Sugar Refining Company and the Revere Sugar Refining Company. Interest in this event is obvious. Last year the candy industry produced 428,350 tons of sugar.

The convention calls together many figures who were prominent in the affairs of the 1894 convention, who still live in or near Boston and are actively associated with the candy business. Edwin F. Poles is a former president of the association, former president of the New England Confectionery Company and is now a director in the company. H. Sparrow, "Sparrow's Chocolate," a household word in New England, Frank E. Clark, now a director and formerly president of the New England Confectionery Company, was on the banquet committee of the 1894 convention. At that time he was associated with the Wright & Moody Company which subsequently merged with the New England company. N. Edwin Covey of Lovell & Covey is chairman of the present convention's banquet committee. Arthur Potter, now of the Potter Confectionery Company of Cambridge was formerly with Fobes, Hayward & Company.

Retail Confectioners Open Their Convention
SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., June 1 (Special)—Several hundred members of the Associated Retail Confectioners of the United States opened their

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heat with a
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annual three-day convention at the New Ocean House here this morning. It is the ninth annual meeting of the retail confectioners. Chester A. Asher of Pennsylvania, president of the association, presided.

"The manufacturers, jobbers, and retailers of candy have one common specific purpose on which unity of action and disinterested, unselfish co-operation is necessary—the increased consumption of candy," according to a communication from Walter C. Hughes, secretary of the National Confectioners' Association, which was read at the meeting.

"The sales of candy are steadily increasing," Mr. Hughes asserts, "due largely to the increase in the number of manufacturers, but taking the industry as a whole the profits are unsatisfactory. The only possibility of relief from these unsatisfactory conditions is through increased consumption. The great problem of the industry is, therefore, not how can the manufacturers, jobbers and retailers sell more candy but how can the consumers be induced to buy more candy."

This morning was given over to the reading of the report of the executive committee, the appointment of committees, and the reading of the report of W. D. Blatner, secretary-treasurer. This afternoon there were addresses by H. N. McGill of Babson's Statistical organization, on "The Outlook from the Confectioner's Standpoint," R. Lee Smith, president of the United Soda Fountain Company on "Your Soda Fountain," and Donald K. Davis, assistant professor of marketing at Harvard University graduate School of Business Administration, on "The Importance of Controlling Expenses in the Retail Confectionery Business."

DRUNKEN DRIVERS GET JAIL TERMS
Automobile law enforcement records for last week showed 90 convictions for driving while under the influence of liquor, and the jailing of nine persons for this offense, according to the weekly report of Frank A. Goodwin, registrar of motor vehicles. Seventy-five of the convictions were in the lower courts and 15 in the superior courts.

Three persons were convicted in lower courts for operating while under the influence of liquor for a second time, and received jail sentences. One of these appealed and the other two were committed to jail. There were 248 licenses and registrations taken away, 59 less than in the previous week.

WORK ON AMHERST DORMITORY TO BEGIN
AMHERST, Mass., June 1 (Special)—Construction of a new \$200,000 dormitory for Amherst College, the gift of Mr. and Mrs. Dwight W. Morrow of Englewood, N. J., will begin immediately, it became known today. Casper Ranger Company of Holyoke has been awarded the contract.

The building is to be simple in design to match the other dormitories, and will have 66 rooms. The first floor will contain a large resort room, to be finished in white oak, and a dining hall in white birch paneling. The building is to be ready for occupancy in the fall of 1926.

A SUGGESTION FOR GRADUATION
Why draw money from your bank to buy a new suit or a new car? Why not trade a gold watch for a new suit or a new car? EMILE LONG, 305 N. 2 West 46th St., New York, N. Y.

For Women—Washable English chamois, slip-on style with gathered wrist \$3.25
French suede, embroidered back, pique sewn, slip-on style, mode, beige and gray \$3.00
Silk gloves with novelty cuffs, one clasp. Gray, tan, mode, beige, white and black. \$1.85-\$2.00-\$2.25

For Men—Gray silk, one clasp \$1.75
Natural chamois, washable, spear point back, one button \$2.95
Golf gloves, washable chamois, left hand reinforced with capekin, gathered wrist, perforated backs. Men's \$3.00 Women's \$2.50

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—a boon to the traveller. Will hold many travelling essentials: a soft pillow, scarf, slippers, etc. Of black patent leather with straps and binding of colored leather. 6 inches diameter and 14 inches long. \$10.50

"Cross" Fitted Case
—for women. The patented tray folds, and may be carried separately. Black cobra hide, 11 fittings of shell, white or amber color celluloid. 20, 22 and 24 inches. Silk lined. \$44-\$45-\$46

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ASKS JAIL TERMS IN LIQUOR CASES

Mr. Bushnell Gratified at Court's Action in "Brick Bottom" Trial

Encouraged by the apparent determination of the Court to deal drastically with dry law violators, as shown by the sentence of 10 months in the house of correction and a fine of \$450 imposed on Louis La Tania, in the first "Brick Bottom" case, Robert T. Bushnell, assistant district attorney, announced today that the prosecution of the other half-hundred cases, arising out of the Somerville raid, will be pressed without delay. The trials will be resumed with the reopening of the district criminal court, East Cambridge, next Monday.

Mr. Bushnell in asking the court for the jail sentence said that he wished he could tell the story of "Brick Bottom" as he heard it from the wives and mothers of men who went there.

"I feel that the situation calls for drastic action on the part of the court," he added. "The defendant stands here as a first offender, but the district attorney's office knows that he has been selling regularly, and has contributed to a situation which cannot be tolerated by the community. In my opinion, the courts have not been sufficiently stringent in the liquor violation cases."

The district attorney asserted further that a man fined \$100 for a first offense merely charged that up to overhead expense and continued to sell. He asked for a 10-month sentence and a \$500 fine.

Indicted on eight counts, La Tania was sentenced by Judge Marston in the Middlesex superior criminal court to serve one month each on six counts of illegal sale of liquor and one count of keeping and exposing liquor for sale, and three months on one count of maintaining a liquor nuisance, all to be served in sequence, thus eliminating the possibility of an early parole. The fine was \$450.

Mr. Bushnell expressed appreciation to the court for its co-operation with the district attorney's office in trying to "obliterate the astounding disgrace of Brick Bottom within a stone's throw of the courthouse."

CLUB TO STUDY BIRDS
MANCHESTER, Mass., June 1 (Special)—The Agassiz Nature Club at its annual meeting voted to take up the study of birds during the coming season. Officers elected for the year are: Mrs. Annie M. Heath, president; Miss Grace M. Pratt, vice-president; Mrs. Nellie M. Rogers, secretary-treasurer; Mrs. Hattie F. Baker, publicity agent; Mrs. Mary B. Brown, executive board; Mrs. Carolyn E. Allen, Miss Anna Clark and Mrs. Edna R. Beaton, nominating committee.

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LOCAL OPTION BILL REJECTED

South Africa Votes Down,
55 to 46, the Second Read-
ing of the Measure

CAPE TOWN, April 29 (Special Correspondence).—The attempt to control the liquor traffic of South Africa has again failed, for the moment. The local option bill, which had been introduced this session by Mr. Blackwell, was rejected. By 55 votes to 46, Parliament decided that the bill be read a second time six months hence.

The vote was entirely on non-party lines. Ministers were ranged on opposite sides of the House in the division; so were prominent members of the Opposition.

Mr. Barlow Upholds Bill
The opponents of the bill for the most part took their stand on the basis that it was an attempt to secure prohibition by a side wing. Perhaps the best speech for the measure was that of Mr. Barlow. He declared that South Africa has the worst hotels in the world, and this, he asserted, in a sweeping generalization, is because they are usually run by men who have failed in other walks of life, and more especially because the hotels are run for the profits of the bar.

Mr. Barlow predicted that if the bill became law the Free State would go "dry," and he estimates that the Union Government is spending £2,500,000 annually, as a direct consequence of the liquor trade, as against an income from the drink traffic of about £2,000,000.

Drunken Negro Never Seen
A good many members cheered warmly as Mr. Barlow denounced in scathing terms the scenes which are to be witnessed in the Cape peninsula and its neighborhood, and these unpleasant episodes have been the chief argument of the supporters of the bill. He said:

We do not know what a drunken black man is in the Free State, and we have 400,000 blacks in that Province. If we saw a drunken black man there, we should want to know what was wrong, but on Saturday afternoons you cannot take your children out to Cape Town, because if you did they would see sights that are not to be witnessed in any other part of the world. We have to stop it; and if the Government will not stop it, the people will stop it, and stop it, even although we lose this afternoon.

Then the wets talk about the Bible. The Chairman of Committee said: "You cannot find anything about local option in the Bible." But do you find anything about the prohibition of cigarette or opium smoking in the Bible? Of course you don't.

Colonel Reitz held that the bill was unnecessary, as they were not a drunken people, and after sundry other speeches for and against the measure had been addressed to the House, it divided as already recorded. Mr. Struben asserted that far too little significance is attached in South Africa to the shame of drunkenness, and his appeal to the wine farmers to improve the standard of their products and to aim at the prevention of smuggling and adulteration was admirably stated, but proved of little avail. The bill is quashed for this session.

DRAINAGE SCHEME PLANNED IN IRELAND

DUBLIN, May 10 (Special Correspondence).—It is announced that the Free State Government proposes to introduce a bill for the drainage of the Barrow catchment basin, that covers some 700,000 acres in the Province of Leinster. It is intended that the work on this scheme should proceed at once, directly the parliamentary powers have been obtained.

The Minister for Posts and Telegraphs stated that the cost of the drainage scheme would be about £1,200,000; and he added that this was but one of about 80 drainage schemes in different parts of the country that the Government intend to prosecute.

AUSTRALIA WARNS AGAINST REDS

Sir H. Barwell Says Democ-
racy Is Threatened

ADELAIDE, S. Aus., April 23 (Special Correspondence).—No statesman in Australia is more outspoken on the Communist menace than Sir Henry Barwell, the leader of the Liberal Opposition in the State Parliament. In a remarkable speech to a large country gathering he asserted that there is in Australia today a small, but powerful, minority that is arrogating to itself the right to dictate the policy of the country. "We have reached a period in the history of Australia," urged Sir Henry Barwell, "when the people of this self-governing country should assert their power. We boast that we are a pure democracy—that we enjoy government of the people, by the people, from the people. I want to say that our democracy is being most seriously threatened. This small minority of Communists working in Australia is of the worst type, and our people are blind, indeed, if they cannot see the hand of Russia in the class war into which we are being plunged."

Sir Henry Barwell contended that the Labor Party, which, upon the slightest provocation, or even without provocation at all, declared things, or persons, that meet with their disapproval "black" was itself fast becoming a brilliant "red." The most strenuous efforts were being made by the Australian Labor Party to bring about a condition of affairs which would make possible the inauguration of a policy of socialization.

IRELAND READY FOR ELECTIONS

These Will Constitute First
Real Voting Tests Since
Pre-War Times

DUBLIN, May 20 (Special Correspondence).—Following upon the passage of the recent Local Government Act, by which rural district councils were swept away throughout the country and their powers given to county councils, new elections are now to be held throughout the Free State for the constitution of new county councils in conformity with the provisions of the act. These will be practically the first true local elections since before the war. There were, it is true, local elections in 1921, but these occurred while the Black and Tans were in the country, and they, therefore, were less elections than a political demonstration, the Sinn Féin Party sweeping the polls in practically every case. In fact, it is this that has brought local government into the disrepute that now prevails. The Sinn Féiners, who controlled all the local bodies, fell out over the treaty, and efficiency in local administration became a memory.

Moreover, men and women then were chosen, not for their competence, but because they were gunmen and gunwomen mainly, and because they had not the substance that the British Government could surcharge; and thus an unfit type of person predominated. At the moment, quite a large percentage of these local bodies have by the minister's mandate been superseded by commissioners appointed by himself. Therefore, in these cases the coming elections mean the restoration of local government, and herald the approach of normality.

The Government Party has led the way in announcing that it does not intend, as a party, to take any part in these elections. It has stated that national politics, and partisanship should have no part to play in local matters, which involve their own separate and distinct concerns, and lines that cut in different directions from those which divide national parties. Farmers and Labor men, therefore, are holding conventions, and purely ratepayer associations are arising to put up candidates at these elections, the effect of which will be considerable in the country.

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at less than wholesale prices
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This is a unique event in merchandizing history, as the collection comprises master-made furniture at prices that usually obtain for ordinary qualities

Such an opportunity comes seldom

But now that it is here the discriminating will find many individual pieces and entire suites to enhance the beauty, livableness and inviting charm of their surroundings

Easy Chairs, High-back Chairs, Wing Chairs, Occasional Chairs, Sofas, Love Seats, Tabourets, Benches, Ottomans, Foot Stools, Library Tables, Drop-leaf Tables, Tea-Tables, Wall Cabinets, Sofa Tables, Consoles, Commodes, Desks, Mirrors, Bedroom Suites, Dining Room Suites

Many pieces are authentic reproductions and are upholstered in fine Brocades, Damasks, Brocatelles, Velvets, Tapestries and Needlepoints

Fourth Floor

Country Pastimes take the place of City Pleasures

The smart world travels countryward. And whether that be mountains or seashore, in this country or abroad, trunks and bags are bulging with chic sports clothes. For vacationing means tennis, riding, golfing, swimming, motoring, yachting, and the proper clothes for each. For all these delightful Summer sports, we are now prepared to furnish not only the correct attire but fitting accessories for each costume.

Togs for the Equestrienne
Tennis Clothes

Golf Suits
Top Coats for Motoring

Bathing Costumes
Smart Yachting Apparel

—with the Meadowbrook (registered) Six-piece Ensemble offering a number of smart costumes for various kinds of sports

And for the Summer traveler, a most comprehensive selection of smart and serviceable luggage is now on display

PRICE FAIRNESS: In every way the interests of the customer are considered in the store of B. Altman & Co.—shopping comfort is emphasized and fair prices will be found on all merchandise from the popular kind to the finest obtainable in American and foreign markets.



SUNSET STORIES

A Bath Tub in the Garden

THE house that Jane's and William's father had taken for the summer had quite a good-sized garden, and in it was something that made Jane and William curious because they had never seen anything like it in a garden before. But there were a good many things in the world that Jane and William had not yet seen.

"It looks like a big stone saucer on top of a post," said Jane.

"But there isn't any cup to go with it," said William.

"It might be a fountain," said Jane.

"If there was any place in it for the water to spout up," said William.

"I thought it might be a fountain at first," said Jane.

"And it isn't deep enough to plant anything in," said Jane.

"If it was deeper it might be a kind of flower pot," said William.

"I guess we'll have to ask Mother," said William.

"She'll know what it is for," said Jane.

When you want to know a thing that you do not know, you promptly start your little feet and to your mother go.

You ask your mother what it is. You ask her for its name. You ask her what it's good for. You ask her whence it came.

"I suppose you might call it a kind of saucer," said their mother.

"It's to hold water," said their mother.

"But why does it hold water?" asked William.

"It's a bath tub," said their mother.

"But it isn't deep enough to take a bath in," said Jane.

"Why, if it was full of water it wouldn't be quite over my ankles!" said Jane.

"It's for somebody else to take a bath in," said the mother.

"Somebody not as tall as you are, and a good many of them," said Jane.

"I'd like to know who they are," said William.

"You wait and you'll see," said his mother.

"But you can take the hose and put some water in it," said Jane.

And that was all she would say, and it was no use to ask any more questions.

So William and Jane went back in the garden. They took the hose and filled the queer stone bath tub with water. There were two robins in the garden, hopping here and there while Jane and William were using the hose. And no sooner was the tub filled than these robins did a surprising thing. They flew up on the edge of the stone tub, and then they hopped down into the water, and then they made a great fuss with their wings, and scattered water in every direction.

"I know what it's for," cried Jane.

"So do I," said William.

"It's a bath tub for birds," said Jane.

"I'm glad we've got it," said William.

"I guess it will make our garden very popular with birds."

Olympic Athletes Must Be Amateur

Technical Congress Lays Down General Ruling—Cannot be Reimbursed for Salary Lost

complete in the Olympic games. This was the decision reached today by the Olympic technical congress. The congress laid down the general rule, once a professional, always a professional. Although proclaiming this general theory, the congress decided that the exact definition of professionalism should be made by the International

The congress also decided to exclude from the games any athlete who receives money to reimburse him for the loss of wages.

G. T. Kirby, of the United States, led the fight against the reimbursement of lost wages, avowing that those who asked to be paid for the time they devote to sports should

The Olympic games were for amateurs and for nobody but amateurs, he protested.

The Congress decided to establish an "obligatory Olympic amateur status." Failure of an athlete of any nation to comply with the regulations will automatically disbar him from competition.

Thompson Proposes Move
The decision was reached on a motion of Col. R. M. Thompson, president of the American Olympic Committee. The motion was seconded by M. Roussseau, France, and Herr Lewald, Germany, but was opposed by M. de Borman, Belgium, who argued that the congress was incompetent to deal with

matters which came under the jurisdiction of the national and international federations. The congress by a vote of 87 to 7 ruled it was competent to act.

Colonel Thompson argued that, while national and international competition championships were beyond the scope of the conference, the congress must regulate the conditions set forth by

G. T. Kirby, United States, read a report of the commission appointed by the congress. The report concludes that "the amateur question" had become a matter of the very existence of the Olympic Games.

The congress also adopted a time limit of 15 days to three weeks for

The Olympic Technical Congress and the International Amateur Swimming Federation meetings got under way here Friday and elected officers and outlined their work.

Technical Congress Elects

The Technical Congress, attended by 120 delegates, elected Sigfried Edstrom, Sweden, president, and chose Colonel

Olympic work was apportioned to six commissions. Gen. C. H. Sherrill of New York was delegated to preside over the fifth commission, dealing with miscellaneous questions.

The swimming federation, embracing 18 nations, approved 17 new amateur swimming records. Nine of them are American records, made by John Weissmuller, R. D. Skelton, Warren Kaelohe, Miss Helen Wainwright and Miss Sybil Bauer.

The federation took under consideration, but deferred for later de-

the Olympic swimming program, adding a 1600-meter free stroke event for women and lengthening the women's relay from 400 to 800 meters, reducing the maximum of women's dives to eight meters, and rearranging both the men's and women's high and fancy diving in a single event.

	Won	Lost	P.O.
Toronto	23	12	.728
Baltimore	27	16	.628
Jersey City	34	26	.565
Reading	33	32	.511

Rochester	18	23	450
Providence	14	30	318
Syracuse	13	29	310

RESULTS FRIDAY

Providence 6, Reading 3.
 Syracuse 6, Buffalo 5.
 Rochester 1, Toronto 1 (18 innings).
 Baltimore at Jersey (postponed).

RESULTS SATURDAY

Jersey City 6, Providence 4.

Syracuse City 2, Rochester 1.
 Syracuse 11, Rochester 5.
 Syracuse 2, Rochester 1.
 Toronto 7, Buffalo 2.
 Toronto 5, Buffalo 4.
 Reading 4, Baltimore 1.
 Reading 4, Baltimore 1.
RESULTS SUNDAY
 Toronto 7, Buffalo 2.
 Reading 5, Baltimore 3.
 Jersey City 4, Providence 2.

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

The Irish Constitution

Studies in the Constitution of the Irish Free State, by J. G. Swift MacNeill. London: The Dublin Press, 12s. 6d. net.

A Review by
DARRELL FIOGIES

Who Was Chairman of the Committee That Drafted the Irish Constitution in 1922?

SO THE Irish Constitution has been set on the sea of commentaries. That was inevitable, and necessary. But that the first of these commentaries should have come from the pen of Swift MacNeill, who in the days when the Irish members attended the British Parliament was acknowledged to be among its leading constitutional lawyers, and has long been professor of constitutional law at the National University, is a fortunate occurrence.

It is all the more pleasant, therefore, to note his words of approbation. "The new Irish Constitution," he says, in an introduction to a book reprinted from the Journal of Comparative Legislation and International Law. "In poignant contrast with its predecessor, contains provisions and capacities for development calculated to excite the envy and admiration of lovers of the British Constitution, even if they be so enthusiastic and devoted as to think it, in the quaint language of George III, the most perfect of human formations." Such words as these, from the elder school of politicians to the younger, may perhaps be accepted as a sign of grace in both.

A. Different Political Theory

It is a pity that Prof. Swift MacNeill's method in the book should have thrust out of consideration the one feature of the Irish Constitution from which every quality and definition flows. I refer to the fact that it is quite different from the other constitutions of the Commonwealth of Nations. Everything about it marks it off from them. It looks as if it were as a careful study shows it to be.

Why is this? The answer is that it is laid out on a different plan because it is conceived in a different political philosophy. The British Constitution proceeds on the philosophy that all authority falls from above, from the Executive head, in whom every function vests if there be any interruption in the institutions of the State. All the older constitutions took this assumption. But the Irish Constitution proceeds on the contrary philosophy that all authority rises from below, from the citizens of the State, in whom all power is vested. The first assumes its fount of authority to be sovereign. The second, the first accordingly proceeds in order downward, from the King through the Executive to the Upper House, leaving the people out.

Tales of La Grande Armée

Memoirs of a Napoleonic Officer, by Jean-Baptiste Barrès, with an introduction by Maurice Barrès. New York: The Dial Press, 34.

COMMANDANT Jean-Baptiste Barrès returned home from the Napoleonic campaigns with a knapsack full of soldier's tales, notebooks, the contents of which he spent his well-earned years of retirement neatly copying into three "cabinets." These manuscript-cabinets came into possession of his distinguished grandson Maurice Barrès, who kept them among the treasured relics of a family whose traditions, around the "pays" of Auvergne, reach back many centuries. But he considered them of no literary distinction until some three years ago, when it seemed to him that the old soldier, in his simple way, had told a remarkable story, full of deep meaning in relation to his own writings, and worthy of a place in the ever-mounting collection of Napoleonic literature. Accordingly, in what proved to be the closing labor of a brilliant career, Maurice Barrès prepared the cabinets for publication.

Delightful Company

In Jean-Baptiste's diary we are once more in the familiar fields of Austerlitz, Jena, Bautzen, Eylau, and, for all our revulsion against war, unashamedly entertained. Jean-Baptiste himself is delightful company, whether as a headstrong, turbulent young "conscript," or as a grave, responsible officer of the battalion. And we feel sure that had we been in his shoes, we should have cheered as frantically as he, every time the Emperor drove past "en calèche," or dashed up to "regiment on horseback to thrill the men with a brief word of encouragement."

As Jean-Baptiste enlisted in the corps of Skirmishers attached to the Consular Guard, we get many close glimpses of the Emperor. We see him after routing the Prussians at Jena, surrounded by his Guard, "rejoicing in his tremendous triumph." . . . Lying on a great open plain spread out on the ground, or walking to and fro with his hands behind his back, rolling a Prussian drum along the ground, "listening to the reports as they came in; we see him on the night before Austerlitz, going the rounds of the bivouacs, accompanied by cheerful soldiers with impromptu torches; and we see him in the camp kitchen inquiring of Jean-Baptiste about the mutton bread. "I told him without hesitation, 'I plainly,' writes the young guardman, "that it was not good, especially for putting in the soup. He asked to taste it and I gave him a loaf. He took off his glove, broke a piece with his fingers, and, having tasted it, gave it back to me, saying: 'Of course this bread is not good enough for these gentlemen.' Next day these were good white bread for the soup."

In the course of the long campaigns we come across both the triumphs and defects of army management in the days when all marching was done on foot; when the Grande Armée thought nothing of covering the 750 miles from Vienna to Paris, after Austerlitz, in 46 days. Sometimes there is efficiency that would challenge a twentieth-century headquarters staff. In the disorderly rout after the first great defeat at Leipzig, while Napoleon was seen dashing about urging his officers to rally their men, Jean-Baptiste found all

together. The Irish Constitution, in consonance with its own plan, proceeds in order upward, from the people, whose sovereign rights are first declared, through the First House to the Second House, and so to the Executive, causing each to derive its authority from that from which it proceeds.

Fundamental and Deliberate

The difference is fundamental and it was deliberate; and it was deliberate because it was meant to be fundamental. That is why, says Prof. Swift MacNeill, "the design of the framers of the Irish Constitution that the Executive should be master of the Executive is clearly manifested. Their aim that the Executive should be the express image and the servant of the people of Ireland, from whom, as in the words of the Constitution, 'all powers of government and all authority, legis-

Labor's Man on Horseback

Seventy Years of Life and Labor: An Autobiography, by Samuel Gompers. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co., 10.

HARD times in England drove a family of Dutch Jewish lineage from the slums of London's Spitalfields, hard by the Ghetto, across the Atlantic Ocean in 1863 and brought to the United States the future leader of American organized Labor. Samuel Gompers landed in a New York without skyscrapers. It was a day of horse-cars and draft riots. The young newcomer shed his British accent and British clothes immediately and found an unprecedented luxury in a New York East Side that was actually hardly less squalid than the London East Side he had left. Immediately he went to work. When 10 years and three months old he had left school in London for good. In America he straightaway came in contact with the Cooper Union, and for many years attended occasional lectures there after working hours.

Inherent Ability

There is an obscure period in the lives of many successful men when the first upward spring toward fortune is made. But Gompers' success all through life was a matter of inherent character and ability. His autobiography shows this strikingly. While he was in a Pearl Street shop in New York at the age of 16 the workers elected him to present their grievances to the employer. This was the boy, did, and won his case. From the outset he was a "good talker." Added to this was a robust character recalling that of Roosevelt and

lative, executive, and judicial, are derived, is no less evident." The reason for this is to be found in the plan and philosophy of the Irish Constitution.

Prof. Swift MacNeill is not able to enter upon this aspect of his study, fundamental though it be, because he has chosen the method of a running commentary. Each of the articles is taken in turn, discussed in its bearings, and put against precedents from "Magna Charta" and the common law and practice of the British Constitution.

Not only is Prof. Swift MacNeill's knowledge of British practice brought to service, but it happens that he is one of the very few who can speak with authority on the constitutional law and practice of the first Irish Parliament, generally known as Grattan's Parliament. Some of his comments on the structural differences between the two Irish constitutions are most illuminating. As a sound and serviceable commentary, this book is to be strongly commended.

Two Books of Verse

Hesperides, by Ridgely Torrence. New York: The Macmillan Company, 17s. 6d. Boston: The Little, Brown, & Co., 12s.

IF A man does not keep step with his fellows, Thoreau once said, "it may be that he hears a different drummer." Mr. Ridgely Torrence has not tried to keep pace with his younger poetic contemporaries during the last 10 or 15 furious years, and in the present book he shows us why. He has been listening all this while to a different music, and he brings us here many sonorous echoes of what he has heard. During these noisy years he has been singing too, although at rarer intervals than we could have wished and in a voice not easy to detect above the contemporary clamor. While others have been trying all things in an effort to make technical cleverness take the place of poetry, he has been content to hold fast that which is good. If the book he now gives us seems a little out of mode that may be only because it is deeply thoughtful, because it is wholly beautiful, in short, because it is poetry.

The voice of this poet has been increased greatly in range and intensity, as we should have expected, since his first appearance in "The

Never a Theorist

Samuel Gompers was never a theorist, and from the start disliked the Socialists' type that has made up Labor's leadership in other countries. In this attitude lay his strength and weakness. He left American labor with tremendous practical gains. But history is likely to decide that he left it with no guiding philosophy to steer it in the future. The book comes in all movements when the ideals lying over the horizon are as important as those five miles down the lane. Samuel Gompers was the "strong man" needed at the outset for the weak unions. He picked up the fragments that the Knights of Labor theorists had left. But strangely enough he became a sort of proletarian Man on Horseback in a realm in which it was the essence of paradox that a dictator should exist. He carried everywhere a detestation of labor "intellectuals" and "radicals" hardly matched outside the confines of a capitalist's club. Everywhere his objective was the immediate, practical end of shorter hours or higher pay. It is to his honor that under his American unionism made extraordinary advances, and in these fields at any rate won his unquestioned place at the forefront of world Labor.

A Book of Modern Minstrelsy

Wings to Dare, by Grace Hoffman White. Portland, Me.: The Mosher Press.

The old-time minstrel as he went, accompanied by the sun and rain, from place to place must have had the experience, for it is a very common one, of finding the bud of poetry composed along the way become luxuriant bloom by contact with an appreciative audience. Beginning with his simpler songs, he would see the playing child on the hearth listen and smile, the housewife's stitching fingers delay, and tools and all the gallant soldier's cherished hopes and ideal buds of poetry. Mrs. White has a keen love for nature and her happiest lines are inspired by it. Witness the refreshment of "Morning" and of "Solitude" in a more interpretive mood.

The poet's audience has for a decade been occupied with a business of war and peacemaking, and poetry has hesitated upon the threshold, unsure of welcome. The world's attention is now being caught and held by song's beginning. There is reason to feel that the audience's interest is rapidly rising, and with encouragement it may be that a new Golden Age of melody will be ushered in.

Whoever wishes to know what is meant by the phrase "pure poetry," recently revived after a century and a half, should read "Santa Barbara Beach," which carries a world of suggested meanings upon nothing but imagery and impressions. "Three O'Clock" is a masterpiece of hard, sharp outline, and is brimming with color-impression in metal. Finally, one cannot fail to mention "Evening," long and well as it has been known, for in these 16 lines, certainly, we have one of America's transcendent lyrics. . . . Here is a

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House of a Hundred Lights" and "El Dorado." He has today the same lapidarian skill that he showed then, the same power of compression which reminds one at times of Sir William Watson, but his skill is used now for more important and more serious ends. With something like Mr. Robert Owen's, he has considered the golden age of a peasant England. Owen looked forward always; he took the industrial revolution as the foundation of his schemes and prepared to build a better world on the accepted basis that manufacture and the machine had come to stay. And his career is certain of interest because the earlier part of it embodies a story which never fails to attract—the story of the poor boy who "makes good" simply by his own ability and force of character.

He was born in mid-Wales in 1771 and at the age of 10 insisted on going to London to make his way in the world. From that time until he was 18 he was a linen draper's assistant in Stamford, in London and in Manchester. In Manchester he became interested in the manufacturing side of the cotton fabrics which he had been hitherto handling over a counter, borrowed a hundred pounds, and set up in partnership with an engineer as a cotton spinner in a small way. Eleven years later, at the age of 29, he was the controlling power in the great cotton mills at New Lanark and his name was becoming widely known as that of not only the wisest and most enlightened manufacturer of his time, but also one of the most commercially successful.

Breach With Official Classes

He had taught himself everything about the management of the rising cotton industry; he now began to teach the world how to reform its industrial system. The New Lanark Mills, with their schools, their housing schemes, and their regulated hours of labor, were the model, and a famous person, hobnobbing with the Duke of Kent or Lord Brougham, "Mr. Owen the Philanthropist" became. From the worldly point of view it was the climax of his career, a sufficiently wonderful one for the poor boy who, bashfully stammering an illiterate mixture of English and Welsh, had left his home at the age of 10.

Then, with the close of the Napo-

leonic War, came his plan for relieving the poor by the establishment of "Villages of Co-operation" ("Parallelograms of Paupers," said Cobbett and his followers contemptuously), and after that came the widening breach with the official classes who had at first been inclined to support Owen's notions. He lived to be more and more of a social theorist (and wonderfully right and in advance of his time some of his theories were) and less and less of a practical success. The ability which had built up his personal fortune and the great experiment at New Lanark lost itself in the hopeless application of unworkable theories—the control of "New Harmony" settlement in Indiana collapsed most expensively, his "Labor Exchanges" and the "Trades Union" fared no better. He passed on in 1858 at the age of 87, and by that time he had lived long enough to be described by Harriet Martineau as "always a gentle bore in regard to his dogmas," and by Sir Leslie Stephen as one of those "bores who are the salt of the earth." But he had lived an extraordinarily interesting life and had left his mark widely if not deeply on the face of his world. Mr. Cole's book is a most readable survey of that life and its results.

His Business Career

A career like that of Robert Owen has in many ways a bigger interest than that of William Cobbett. Great figure as Cobbett was in his times, he was a relic, or survival—he looked back to what he considered the golden age of a peasant England. Owen looked forward always; he took the industrial revolution as the foundation of his schemes and prepared to build a better world on the accepted basis that manufacture and the machine had come to stay. And his career is certain of interest because the earlier part of it embodies a story which never fails to attract—the story of the poor boy who "makes good" simply by his own ability and force of character.

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Robert Owen, by G. D. H. Cole. London: Benn, 15s. net.

THIS is the first volume of a new series of biographies edited by Mr. Philip Guedalla, dealing with "Curiosities in Politics." Mr. Guedalla also announces that he intends the volumes to represent "the art, as distinct from the industry, of biography," and on that understanding with his first item in the series. Mr. Cole's life of Robert Owen is, we venture to think, a lively, just, and piece of work than his longer portrait of Cobbett, published in the earlier part of the year. His Cobbett was diligent and monumental; his Robert Owen is no less diligent, but more selective and swiftly explanatory.

His Business Career

A career like that of Robert Owen has in many ways a bigger interest than that of William Cobbett. Great figure as Cobbett was in his times, he was a relic, or survival—he looked back to what he considered the golden age of a peasant England. Owen looked forward always; he took the industrial revolution as the foundation of his schemes and prepared to build a better world on the accepted basis that manufacture and the machine had come to stay. And his career is certain of interest because the earlier part of it embodies a story which never fails to attract—the story of the poor boy who "makes good" simply by his own ability and force of character.

He was born in mid-Wales in 1771 and at the age of 10 insisted on going to London to make his way in the world. From that time until he was 18 he was a linen draper's assistant in Stamford, in London and in Manchester. In Manchester he became interested in the manufacturing side of the cotton fabrics which he had been hitherto handling over a counter, borrowed a hundred pounds, and set up in partnership with an engineer as a cotton spinner in a small way. Eleven years later, at the age of 29, he was the controlling power in the great cotton mills at New Lanark and his name was becoming widely known as that of not only the wisest and most enlightened manufacturer of his time, but also one of the most commercially successful.

Breach With Official Classes

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Then, with the close of the Napo-

leonic War, came his plan for relieving the poor by the establishment of "Villages of Co-operation" ("Parallelograms of Paupers," said Cobbett and his followers contemptuously), and after that came the widening breach with the official classes who had at first been inclined to support Owen's notions. He lived to be more and more of a social theorist (and wonderfully right and in advance of his time some of his theories were) and less and less of a practical success. The ability which had built up his personal fortune and the great experiment at New Lanark lost itself in the hopeless application of unworkable theories—the control of "New Harmony" settlement in Indiana collapsed most expensively, his "Labor Exchanges" and the "Trades Union" fared no better. He passed on in 1858 at the age of 87, and by that time he had lived long enough to be described by Harriet Martineau as "always a gentle bore in regard to his dogmas," and by Sir Leslie Stephen as one of those "bores who are the salt of the earth." But he had lived an extraordinarily interesting life and had left his mark widely if not deeply on the face of his world. Mr. Cole's book is a most readable survey of that life and its results.

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THE HOME FORUM

Water in the Garden

Inspired Ambition

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Roses, Roses, All the Way"

THE rose is the oldest cultivated flower. Its origin is hidden in the far distant past. It has come down to us bearing the homage of ages to receive still the same homage to its unchanged and changeless beauty.

We call the rose the queen of flowers, not knowing perhaps that its regal crown was, according to legend, first bestowed by the Olympian gods. So says Greek mythology, confirmed by Sappho's poem.

"Would Jove appoint some flower to reign
In matchless beauty on the plain,
The Rose (which will all agree),
The Rose the Queen of Flowers
should be.
The pride of plants, the grace of
blossoms;
The blush of meads, the eyes of
flowers;
Its beauties charm the gods above;
Its fragrance is the breath of love;
Its foliage waxes in the air,
Luxuriant like the flowing hair;
It shines in blooming splendor gay,
While sephers on its bosom play."

Among the Greeks the rose was consecrated to Aurora, the goddess of dawn, who, according to Homer, painted the morning clouds with rosy fingers and perfumed the air with roses. The flower was also dedicated to Harpocrates, the Olympian god of silence. The fable runs that Cupid once bribed Harpocrates to silence with the gift of a rose. From this legend came the custom among certain tribes of suspending a rose from the ceiling of their council chamber to enjoin silence on council proceedings; hence the familiar expression "sub-rosa."

A far-famed island was, in ancient times, given over to the culture of the rose. The Greeks named it the Isle of Rhodes, their word for rose being Rhodon, so it has been the Isle of Rhodes ever since.

The merest mention of the long struggle between the houses of Lancaster and York bring to mind the symbolism of the red rose and the white, symbols carved in marble and embodied in England's noble architecture with their final garlanding together in the reign of Henry VII. As lasting a monument as those cut in marble and stone is that early scene in Shakespeare's Henry VI, when, in the Temple Garden, Plantagenet exclaims:

"Since you are tongue-tied and so loath to speak,
In dumb significances proclaim your thoughts:
Let him that is a true-born gentleman,
And stands upon the honor of his birth,
If he suppose that I have pleaded truth,
From off the brier pluck a white rose with me."

To this Somerset retorts,

"Let him that is no coward nor no flatterer,

But dare maintain the party of the truth,
Pluck a rose from off this thorn with me."

As far back as history goes, we find literature garlanded with roses. Going back to the Greeks, we find Sappho's poetry rose-strewn: "For with many a garland of violets and sweet roses mingled, you have decked your flowing locks." In allusion to the custom of wearing wreaths at feasts, Anacreon echoes the same ceremonial use of flowers, "Around thy temple roses twine," while in one of his odes he pays this flower most graceful tribute:

"Roses! thou art the sweetest flower
That ever drank the amber shower;
Roses! thou art the fondest child
Of dimpled spring, the wood-nymph
wild!"

With the Romans, no banquet, no ceremonial, no private entertainment was complete without its roses. Horace writes, "unguenta et nummum brevis flores amoenos ferre jube rosas (bring perfumes and the too brief blossoms of the lovely rose)." Isaiah says: "The wilderness and the solitary places shall be glad for them and the desert shall rejoice and blossom as the rose." In the Apocrypha we find,

"I was exalted like a palm tree in Engaddi and as a rose plant in Jerico."

and
"Harken unto me ye holy children,
and bud forth as a rose growing by the brook of the field."

As we step aside from the classics, we find that the Olympian gods are not the only ones to crown the rose queen. Herrick, in "The Parliament of Roses," writes,

"I dreamt the roses one time went
To meet and sit in parliament;
Then in that parley all those powers
Voted the rose the queen of flowers."

Thomas Campion, while recognizing the charm of the rose, pays especial homage to the floral queen:

"Divers, diverse flowers affect
For some private dear respect:
Strow about, strow about!
Let everyone his own effect
But he's none of Flora's friend
That will not the rose commend."

In similar vein Christina Rossetti:

"The lily has an air,
And the snowdrop a grace,
And the sweet pea a way,
And the heartsease a face,
Yet there's nothing like the rose
When she blows."

Wotton shows no wavering devotion in his lines

"You violets that first appear,
By your pure purple mantles
known
Like proud virgins of the year,
As if the spring were all your own—
When shall you when the rose is
down?"

An anthology of rose poetry would make a small library. There is scarcely a poet who has not paid homage to the flower or used it figuratively to convey some exalted emotion, some exalted thought.

Fragrance

On the whole, less has been done in cultivating flowers for perfume than for color and form, except for commercial purposes. Indeed, to some extent fragrance has been sacrificed for form, just as flavor in fruit has been sacrificed for size.

Old-fashioned flowers are perhaps still the most fragrant. With all his cultivation the florist has not improved upon a bank of violets, "stealing and giving odors." The rich sweetness of some of the older roses has never been surpassed.

A little child can distinguish between the sweet violet and the dog violet, and yet one is not more perfect as a flower form than the other. Fragrance is a floral extra. It is a flower's last gift, yet first in our esteem. If it but gives sweetness, we are not too insistent on other perfections. Lacking that, perhaps, no bloom ever wins our deeper affection.

How wonderful is this exhibition of sweetness, gently stealing its way into our hearts, silent, mysterious as the dawn or the dew! How closed to man are these laboratories of nature. He cannot enter the heart of the flower, yet he can enter the heart of the rose, for the rose can enter the heart of man. When he attempts in his laboratories to do the works of nature after her, to build up some of her perfumes, what clumsy formulae he needs! The simplest flower has secrets hidden from the cleverest man, doing naturally and quietly what he can at best do artificially and noisily. And to every flower its own secret, its own peculiar sweetness belonging to it by its own right in nature, not on "temporary loan" like the pictures in art galleries. It is there potentially in the seed, and often years after the leaves and blossoms are withered the sweetness lingers.

How varied are the earth's benedictions of sweetness! The fragrant moorland, with the "poignant sweetness of the bog myrtle"; the fragrant woods, especially pine woods in spring, when the sap moves and sunshine and showers have lured the fragrance from its hiding-places—some years and two hundred miles distant, they are now, yet their sweetness is a permanent possession—the green smell of the bracken.

It would be a fine exercise to catalogue the sweetness of each month. Think of the aroma of the lime blossoms in July and the hum of the bees about them, of the "delicious nutty perfume of the gorse that hangs sweetly on the air in warm April." The night also has its gift as well as the day, for some flowers reserve their fragrance for the evening hour.

Among the illustrations which Maxfield Parrish made for Kenneth Grahame's "Golden Age" one of the happiest is the picture of a small lad leaning over a little round pool in a formal garden. The text—"Lulled by the trickle of water I slipped into the dreamland." Now a garden, whether formal or informal, is sought (or at least some of us so contend) unless it is a gateway into dreamland. The true garden will always have power to transport us thither.

There is no denying it, other garden features are prose but water brings in the note of poetry—bridges the gulf between into dreamland more surely and quickly. The Victorian essayist Leigh Hunt said poetry "doubles delights for us." Just so water, mirroring sky and tree and flower, doubles garden-joy. To see sky and tree and flower imaged in water is to see them with a new awareness. Even a building, a

column or a statue imaged so seems lovelier—etherealized, enchanted. But there is even more to it than this. The introduction of water to our garden brings an intensification of the sense of mystery. Not only are the reflections mysterious, but the water itself is "all a wonder and a wild desire," this thing that is almost no thing. William Sharp who remembered that Wordsworth was himself something of a landscapist, as we would say today, and that he seriously considered "the laying out of grounds" to be one of "the liberal arts." He had the pleasure of exercising his taste for this liberal art in helping his friends, Sir George and Lady Beaumont, plan their winter garden at Coleorton. And there he did not neglect to recommend a "stone foundation." In urging this feature he said "the stone work would accord with the wall" of the garden, and "the sparkling water would be in harmony with the bright hues of the flowers and blossoms and

always delighted to introduce pools, fountains and even jets d'eau into their garden schemes."

It is, curiously enough, that most ardent English advocate of naturalism, William Wordsworth, who has taken up the cudgels for these artificial features. It is not always remembered that Wordsworth was himself something of a landscapist, as we would say today, and that he seriously considered "the laying out of grounds" to be one of "the liberal arts." He had the pleasure of exercising his taste for this liberal art in helping his friends, Sir George and Lady Beaumont, plan their winter garden at Coleorton. And there he did not neglect to recommend a "stone foundation." In urging this feature he said "the stone work would accord with the wall" of the garden, and "the sparkling water would be in harmony with the bright hues of the flowers and blossoms and

form a lively contrast to the sober colours of the evergreens, while the murmur in a district where the little trickling that is to be under the wych elm) is nowhere else heard, could not but be soothing and delightful."

He even went farther in his praise of fountains and declared that jets d'eau are covetable things because of the "diamond drops of light which they scatter round them and the halos and rainbows which the misty vapour shows in sunshine, and the dewy freshness which it seems to spread through the air."

Rainbows in the vapor. Some of us, indeed, having but a small, unpretentious garden plot, can catch sight of rainbows in spray made by a commonplace hose and nozzle. But who of us, if he could, would not choose to discover them in a fountain?



The Old Vicarage, Grantchester

ΦΙΛΟΛΟΓΙΑ ΕΜΠΙΝΕΥΣΜΕΝΗ

Μετάφρασις τοῦ περὶ Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης ἄρθρου ὑπερ δὲ δημο-
σιεύεται καὶ ἀγγλίστῃ εἰς τὴν παρούσαν σελίδα

Μεταξὺ ὧν τὸν εἰδωλοκρατεῖν αἰνέει πλανῶσι καὶ καταβιβάζουσιν τὸ ἀνθρώπινον γένος, ἡ κακὴ ἐν-
νομή φιλολογία εἶνε μὴ τῶν
χοιμένων. Προβόδους τῶν τῆς
μυθίας καὶ τῆς λογιᾶς, ὅσον καὶ τῆς
κρίσεως καὶ πνευματικῆς ἀνδρείας
ἔχει, καταπατεῖ τὴν ἀλήθειαν, πα-
ραβαίνει τὰ νοήματα τοῦ συνει-
δότος καὶ καταστρέφει τὴν συναι-
σθητικὴν εἰρήνην καὶ εὐφροσύνην
τοῦ ἀνθρώπου. Σκοτίζουσα τὰ φι-
λάνθρωπα ἀισθήματα, ἀντικαθίστα
πάναν τιμὴν ἀξιοπρέπειαν καὶ πι-
στότητα, διὰ τοῦ ἀπορροῦ πᾶσι
προσωνύμιον συγκινῶνται καὶ ἐρη-
μέων πραγμάτων, ἐποπιδουλοῦσα
ὅσα τὸν θῆτον εἰς τὴν βίην.
Κακῶς ἐννομεῖται φιλολογία εἶνε
μὴ ἀπατήλῃ φαντασίᾳ ὀδηγοῦσα
τοὺς ἀνθρώπους πρὸς τὰ ἐλπίς
ἀπογοητεύουσα καὶ μεταμέλειαν
ῥοδῶν οὐδὲμια δύναμις ἀλλή, πα-
ρεκτός τῆς παντοδυναμίας τῆς τοῦ
Θεοῦ Ἀγάπης, δύναμις κατ' ἐν-
δομήν τῆς ἀνθρώπινης ψυχῆς ἐν
ἀπὸ τῶν ἀποτελεσμάτων ταύτης
λελεισμένης παραπλάνουσα.

Οἱ ποιητὰ καὶ πεζογράφοι ἀνα-
θεωροῦντες τὸ στάδιον διαφόρων
ἀνθρωπίνων ὑπάρξεων αἰνέει ὑπε-
ρβολικῶς τὴν ταπεινὴν φιλολο-
γίαν ὡς δίδουσαν ἀδελφὴν τὸν ἀν-
θρώπινον ἐγκόσμιον, ὡς "φάσμα
ψευδόμενον," ὡς "δύναμις πρὸς
ἐξουσίαν τιμὴν πλοῦτον," μὴν
προδίδουσαν δύναμις "συναπαι-
νήν μὴ διαίαν ἀλαστούν," ὡς ποί-
ησιν Ζαΐκαρον (Shakespeare) τὴν
περιέργειαν ὡς ἀνδρῶν δύναμις
ἐν ὑπερπρόσθετον τὸν ἰσὺν ἐπὶ
τῆς βίης. Πᾶσι δὲ εἶναι εἰς τὴν
ἐλπίδα φιλολογία προελαυνομένη
τοῦ ἐγὼ ἀνὰ τὸν οὐτὸν τοῦ χρόνου
κεχωρισμένη καὶ διολοκλήριαν ἀπὸ
τῆς ὀδηγίας τῆς θέας σοφίας, μα-
κρὰν τοῦ Θεοῦ καὶ τῶν παγκοσμί-
ων προδίδουσαν, ἀναποδίδουσαν να-
νὰ καὶ ἐπὶ τέλος ἐκμηδενίσαντα.
Ἀποῦ τοῦτοῦτον ἀποδεικνύεται τὸ
τέλος πάσης πελαγμένης φιλολογίας
χρησιμότητος ὡς ἐλαττωμένης
ἀποκαταστάσεως, πόσον
προτιμώμενη δὲ ἵνα ἐν ἀναγνώσει
τῆς τῆς ἀλήθειας φιλολογίας καὶ τῆς
χρησιμότητος πρὸς τὸ κοινὸν κα-
λόν. Πᾶσι εὐχαρίστητον εἶνε τὸ
νῦν γινώσκῃ τὴν πᾶντα δύναμις
ἐν τῇ ἐλπίδι φιλολογίας καὶ τῇ
ἐλπίδι τοῦ Θεοῦ, ὁ Νους ὅσους
τοῦτο, ἡ ἀνεξάντητος ἀπὸ
πυλὴν τὸν δικαίον πᾶν.

Ἡ Χριστιανικὴ Ἐπιστήμη διδά-
σκει ὅτι ἡ δικαία φιλολογία εἶνε συν-
δεμένη μετὰ τῆς ἐλπίδος καὶ διὰ
ἀποβλέπει πρὸς τὴν ἀφάνειαν, τὸν
Ὀυρανὸν τοῦτον ὧν τὸν ἵππεδον
ῥοδῶν μὴ πᾶν. Ἡ Μαλὴν Μαλ-
κὴν ἔδειξεν τοῦτο ἐν τῇ συγ-
γραμμῇ τῆς "Pulpit and Press"
(σελ. 10) ὅταν ἀναγέται εἰς τὸν
ἀνάντων ὁσίων τὸν ὁσίων ἐπὶ
ὁσίων εἰς τὰ Ἀμερικανικὰ ἀνάκτο-
να.

What the Seedsman Sells

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

He sells far more than little seeds
Close huddled in a packet's hold.
He sells the summer's witchery—
Aure, soft flame, and gold.

He sells long dreams that will come true;
For every lifted flower face,
Showing its beauty to the sun,
Makes earth a fairer place.

The wonder in the lily's cup,
The rapture in the bird's glad tune
Are in the little seeds named "Rose."
Where beats the heart of June.

Let those who will seek richer
wares,
There is no lovelier boon than this:
To watch the sweet, sure blossoming
Of happy promises.

Imogen Clark.

The Heron

That great flake of snow which has
just floated over the lake was a white
heron.
Motionless, at the end of a sand
bank, the white heron watches the
winter—Li-Tai-Po. Trans. from the
"Chosen" Sessan and Joerissen.

ν' ἀπεριόνη δυνος τοὺς πόδους
καὶ τὰς ἐλπίδας τοῦ εἰς τὸν Θεόν
καὶ ἐν ἐνέργει μόνον εἰς τὸν
φιλολογῶν αἰνέει προέχοντα ἐκ
τοῦ Θεοῦ, τῆς μόνης καὶ ἄλλης
ἐλπίδος τοῦ. Μανθάνουν τὶς δι' ἐλ-
πίδας καὶ φιλολογία εἶνε ἐν καὶ τὸ
αὐτὸ καὶ πιστεύον μετὰ βεβαιότητος
δὲ ὁ Θεὸς διὰ εὐδοκίαν διὰ τὸ κα-
λεῖται, αὐτὸς εὐφροσύνην διὰ πᾶ-
σαν λογικὴν φιλολογίαν, κατὰ τὸ
λέγειν τοῦ Ἰωάννου—Εὐφροσύνη
ὅσους εἶνε τὸν Θεόν τοῦ Ἰωάννου
βοηθῶν τὸν, τοῦ ὁσίων ἡ ἐλπίς
οἰεῖται εἰς Κύριον τὸν Θεόν τοῦ—

Carroll and Tennial

One of the great Victorians whose
popularity has survived the last cen-
tury is the author of that delightful
book, Alice in Wonderland. Though
he produced the equally popular
Through the Looking-Glass, and sub-
sequently The Hunting of the Snark,
and Sylvie and Bruno, it is by the
first he is best remembered. No man
of the Victorian era wrote such gen-
uine refined nonsense as the Rev.
C. L. Dodgson—better known as
"Lewis Carroll."

Lewis Carroll was a genius pure
and simple. A clergyman, an Oxford
man, an orthodox cleric and a typical
Don to boot. . . . His humour
was not spontaneous; in himself he
was a dull man, and his jokes, elabo-
rately designed, were feeble. . . .
He himself confessed as much:

"I distinctly remember how, in a
desperate attempt to strike out some
new line of fairy-love, I had sent
my heroine straight down a rabbit-
hole, to begin with, without the least
idea what was to happen afterwards.
And so, to please a child I loved (I
don't remember having any other mo-
tives), I printed in manuscript, and
illustrated with my own crude de-
signs—designs that rebelled against
every law of Anatomy or Art (for I
had never had a lesson in drawing)
—the book which I have just had
reproduced in facsimile. In writing it
out I added many fresh ideas,
which seemed to grow out of them-
selves upon the original stock; and
many more added themselves when,
years afterwards, I wrote it all over
again for publication; but (this may
perhaps interest some readers of
Alice to know) every such idea, and
nearly every word of the dialogue,
came of itself. Sometimes an idea
came at night, when I have had to
get up and strike a light to note it
down—sometimes when out on a
lonely winter walk. . . . but, when-
ever or however it comes, it comes
of itself. I cannot set invention
going like a clock, by any voluntary
effort. I believe that it is a question
of wind-up; nor do I believe that
any original writing (and what other
writing is worth preserving?) was
ever so produced."

The fact that Sir John Tenniel,
who so delightfully illustrated Alice
in Wonderland and Through the
Looking-Glass, had pointed-blank, de-
signed to illustrate another story
for the eccentric author, led to
Dodgson asking me to take his
figure. When Tenniel illustrated
Carroll's masterpiece I was about
eleven years old. So it would seem
that Carroll had to wait for me
—not I for him. In the meantime
he had written books of a different
class to his "Alice" books, and tried
various illustrators. But his last
books—those I illustrated—both
called Sylvie and Bruno, were a
return to his first style.
If ever two men were by nature

to work together, they were Carroll
and Tenniel. Tenniel's clear, pain-
staking finish and irreproachable
humour of grotesque figures and
humanized animals (his children,
"Alice" in particular, were not suc-
cessful) were depicted exactly in the
spirit of Carroll. . . . Yet the latter
informed me, in all sincerity, that,
with the exception of "Humpty
Dumpty," he did not like Tenniel's
drawings! It was almost as surpris-
ing as if W. S. Gilbert had said he
did not admire Arthur Sullivan's
music, or vice versa! But Carroll
said so to me, and more than once.
If Carroll had come to work
with Tenniel, as Gilbert did with
Sullivan, there is no doubt that all
his books would have been as suc-
cessful as the two which they worked
together. But, alas, Lewis Carroll
the author and the Rev. C. L. Dodg-
son were two very different persons.
Tenniel could not tolerate "that con-
fected old Don" any more. Dear,
gentle Tenniel was, perhaps, just a
wee bit obstinate, and a tiny bit in-
dependent; but still there never was
anyone easier to work with.

When I told Tenniel that I had
been approached by Dodgson to illus-
trate his books, he said, "I'll give you
a week, old chap; you will never
put up with that fellow a day longer."
"You will see," I said. "If I like
the work, I shall manage the author."
"Not a bit of it," Lewis said. "It
is impossible," replied Tenniel. "You
will see that my prophecy will come
true."

It was therefore in a way, as the
acceptance of a challenge that I
undertook the work. Carroll and I
worked together for seven years, and
a kinder man never lived. I was
always hearing of his kindness to
others. He was a generous employer,
and his gratitude was altogether out
of proportion to my efforts. . . .
The unconscious humour of the
author's idea for pathetic pictures
was a great relief to my difficult task
of satisfying such a capricious critic.
Delightful and interesting as Car-
roll the author was, he unfortunately
proved less acceptable when in the
form of Dodgson the critic. He sub-
jected every illustration, when fin-
ished, to a minute examination under
a magnifying glass. His practice was
to take a square inch of the drawing,
count the lines I had made in that
space, and compare their number
with those on a square inch of illus-
tration made for Alice by Tenniel!
And in due course I would receive a
long essay on the subject from Dodg-
son the mathematician. Naturally
this led to disagreements, particu-
larly when it came to fore-shorten-
ing a figure, which is a question
for the eye, not for the foot-rule and
compass. In fact, over the criticism
of one drawing I pretended that I
could stand Dodgson the Don no
longer, and wrote to Carroll the
author declining to complete the
work. He replied pathetically, "It is
a severe disappointment to me to
find that, on account of a single
square inch of picture as to which
we disagree, you decline to carry out
your engagement."

It was therefore a piece of luck that
he found Tenniel an artist so ex-
actly suited to him; in spite of what
he said, Tenniel's work for Alice did
nearly as much to make his success
as Dodgson's originality. Without
any illustrations I doubt if these
masterpieces would have been much
heard of; certainly they would not
have sold so well—Harry Furness,
in "Some Victorian Men."

Reverie

All day long in the grass I lie
And watch the tall clouds sailing by
They sail so high, so white, so fair,
Like ivory galleons in the air.
That I should like to rise and go
In those great cloud-ships to and fro
But then at dusk come back to see
My home, and Mother calling me.
—Coralie Howard Haman.

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Art News and Comment—Musical Events

University of Pennsylvania Museum's Chinese Collection

Philadelphia, Pa. Special Correspondence
A SUPERB collection of Chinese art is now for the first time opened in its entirety to the public following the formal dedication of the Charles C. Harrison Hall in the University of Pennsylvania Museum.

The general effect is that of grandeur, of loftiness of purpose, from the great domed height of the building to the dignity of the art protected. The intelligent collector is invariably a student absorbed in research problems whose every acquisition adds something to man's knowledge of art, past or present. The motive behind the gradual up-building of the university's Chinese section has been that of selection—the culling of the best as a memorial to the art of the Chinese people. And in this search for beauty much light has been thrown on hitherto obscure phases of Chinese culture.

The accidental discovery of Chinese art as one of the greatest achievements of the human mind is a fact that almost daily new chapters are being added to its history. Today there have issued from the walls of a ruined temple in the Province of Honan priceless frescoes—such as no man had dreamed of within the scope of Chinese painting. And these panels, painted on stucco, are but one of the many surprising features in the museum's new collection.

The Elements
The art of China marked the union of philosophy, poetry, and rhythm through the medium of line. The Honan frescoes are vibrant with melody, and despite the repose, the graceful balance of posture in the nine-foot disciples of Buddha, there is a subtlety of movement in the exquisite sweep of lines and colors. The very richness of detail, the flowing intricacy of lines shape a superb and dignified impression, so chaste, so subtle in execution and in knowledge that the result is an astounding simplicity.

In fact, Chinese art, be it fresco, painting or sculpture, presents an object lesson both in conception and execution. It is replete with seeming contradictions. The cool splendor of its philosophy is reinforced by a warmth of color highly emotional in appeal. This check of thought upon emotion, however, is one of the most remarkable characteristics of great Chinese art, where the perfect balance is never destroyed. It is quite possible that the Chinese veneration for line saved their art from the excess which an obsession with form brought to western cultures.

For sheer loveliness the Chinese collection in the university museum is one of the superb achievements of the modern world in its never ending endeavor to rediscover and interpret the past.

The Honan frescoes show the work of some master mural painter who during the Tang Dynasty evolved a series of religious murals as natural in pose as they are masterly in handling. The Chinese artist did not hesitate to reveal the human figure in any position, always with a mental reservation that the chosen posture be one of charm and dignity.

Although Chinese art became enervated through its centuries of magnificence, although after the thirteenth century, it showed that inevitable symptom of decay, a worship of detail out of all proportion to mass, it still adhered with a shadow of its old grandeur to its unmaterialistic tradition.

Tang Sculpture
Most impressive are the pair of great Fu lions guarding the entrance to the Chinese collection—sculptures of the Tang dynasty. The Chinese knew the lion only through the tradition of India and Persia. Its conventionalization, therefore, lacked the intimacy of association felt in the painting of flowers and birds, of native beasts and mountains.

The enervation of Chinese sculpture is particularly marked in the intervening centuries between the great Fu lions, redolent of strength and dignity, and those of the sixteenth century, smaller, more ornate, with curling hair and prettily curved necks, elaborate and detailed, yet without the fire of their forefathers.

Chinese fashions of dress, changing through the centuries will play an important part in the dating of works of art, according to Dr. George Byron Gordon, director of the Museum. But at present so little is known of Chinese costume chronology that even the most obvious of the differences still baffle those who realize that therein lies an open sesame to many a perplexing problem.

"We are working on that very problem now," says Dr. Gordon, "and some day we shall be able to determine the approximate dates of these objects by means of their dress. Once established, such identification will provide a fixed standard of comparison which will aid in the placing of other works."

Two interesting instances of costume are shown in the collection.

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tuning may be found in two sets of images, one taken from the tomb of a Chinese Princess, of the Tang dynasty, the other from that of a lady of rank of the same dynasty, though probably a later century. The differentiation in attire is marked. The Princess and her companions, portraits all, and unusual in their size, fine preservation and soft beauty of unglazed coloring, reveal a regal simplicity of dress rich in embroidered borders, but with sweeping dignity of line.

The little court lady, however, wears a very ornate gown with sharply tiered skirt and tiered sleeves. Before her, two dancing girls are in the act of an elaborate curtsy, while behind, three little musicians are playing their curious instruments. The movement of the dancers is a foil for the static repose of the lady and her diminutive attendants. There is a joyousness in the group which is lacking in the austerity of the portrait statues from the tomb of a Chinese gentleman, and in the fierce attitude of the warrior demons attendant upon him. The mark of rank is strictly kept in the tomb sculptures. A princess, alone, may wear the two-pronged headdress and the three-lobed shoes.

The horses and camels, the largest ever taken from Chinese tombs, reveal again the sympathy between man and beast. The Chinese knew and loved horses, and as every statuette of man or woman was a sensitive character portrait, so may the horses be distinguished one from

the other, despite the similarity of their gorgeous trappings. There are horses with ears pricked forward as if listening for a human voice; horses with ears back and low, teeth showing; horses in that familiar attitude of uncertainty when one ear is thrust forward and the other back. Whether glazed or unglazed, these animal figures are apt to be rich in coloring. The glass deepens the pigment, while the unglazed work possesses a delicacy of tone rarely preserved in its entirety through the centuries.

Apart from the great statues of Kwan Yin, the smaller figures from a temple in Turkestan, the large Buddha and Bodhisattvas, and the famous stone reliefs of the horses of Emperor Tang Tai Tsung, so remarkable that the British Museum sent to Philadelphia to obtain a cast, there are many superb examples of the ceramic art, a division in which the collection is particularly rich. Three rare examples of Chun ware are especially prized as the product of that great potter of the Sung Dynasty whose name they bear, and whose secret of glaze and coloring has never since been revealed. A curious feature of his work is that, cognizant of his own supremacy, he numbered each of his products. The flower jars, fish jars, plant jars, all tell a mute history of ceramics in China from the dim era when glaze was just developing to the period of its greatest achievement.

The oldest examples of Chinese art in the collection are bronze vessels with dragon designs which date back to the second millennium B.C., while one of the most recent is the large eighteenth century tapestry of birds, Phoenix and cloud design in black, gold, rose and blue from the royal palace in Peking.

D. G.

"LITTLE BLOND GIRL"

Painting by Frank Duveneck

Photograph by Cusick, Frankfurt, Ky.

PAINTING BY FRANK DUENECK

Hartford Arts and Crafts

HARTFORD, Conn. (Special Correspondence)—The annual exhibition of the Hartford Arts and Crafts Club is being held at the Athenaeum Annex. The exhibition illustrates a wide range of activity. It contains paintings, wood-carving, ceramics, block prints, woven rugs, batik textile designs, tooled leather, decorative screens, craft-work, novelties.

Marion MacKie, Woodbridge, who has exhibited in Chicago, Boston and New York, shows block prints, one particularly large piece with the Mayflower design done on linen. Mrs. Titcomb exhibits modern hooked rugs—an old craft revived by current interest in colonial furniture. Old copper, brass and hand wrought iron lanterns, sconces and candle holders in some interesting designs adapted to present use are those in the collection shown by C. Wellington Crosby.

Jewelry designs by Jane Dresser always command attention. Frances Hudson Storrs is represented by several paintings, one a fine arrangement of flowers, with truthful values and attractive color.

Cornelia Vetter, William B. Green, Carl Ringling, are among the artists exhibiting. Elizabeth Porter shows some hand painted trays and a three panel decorative screen. Mme. Cherry exhibits for the first time in Hartford several etchings of scenes in Brittany.

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Zuloaga in His Paris Studio

RADIO

NAMELESS SET
IS EFFECTIVECircuit So Controlled That
Amplification Is Good
at All Waves

Some time ago, when the Bremer-Tully Company had completed the development work on a new receiving set, they offered prizes for the best names with which to christen the outfit. In the meantime, it was referred to as the "Nameless" receiver. So quickly did the set builders take up this type of circuit that it was widely known as the Nameless set before there was time to select the prize winning name. Therefore, it was finally decided to pick out the best names and award the prizes in accordance with the announcements which had been made, but the name, "Nameless," stuck to the receiver.

The special features of the original design were the use of Bremer-Tully low-loss coils and condensers. These coils were the first to be wound on skeleton tubes, although this design has been widely copied. Rather than to introduce losses to prevent the receiver from oscillating, the Nameless circuit was designed for an adjustable absorption system. Referring to the wiring diagram, you will see that the secondary of the second tuning unit and the primary of the third unit are coupled to small coils in series with a variable and a fixed condenser.

Theoretically, when the variable condenser is at minimum capacity, the absorption is at minimum and re-

generative action takes place. As the capacity is increased, however, the capacity reactance is reduced and a greater amount of energy is absorbed from the grid and plate circuits of the second radio frequency tube. The 0.001 microfarad Micadon does not affect the actual operation of the absorption circuit but prevents the connection of the plate voltage to the filament in case the variable condenser plates become short-circuited.

In this circuit, then, are all the advantages of tuned radio frequency amplification, plus controlled regeneration by means of which the set can be regulated to a point just under oscillation where the full regenerative effect is obtained. This is more efficient and much more satisfactory than a set in which the losses are not adjustable and are made high enough to keep the set from oscillating over the entire wavelength range.

Set Has Special Features

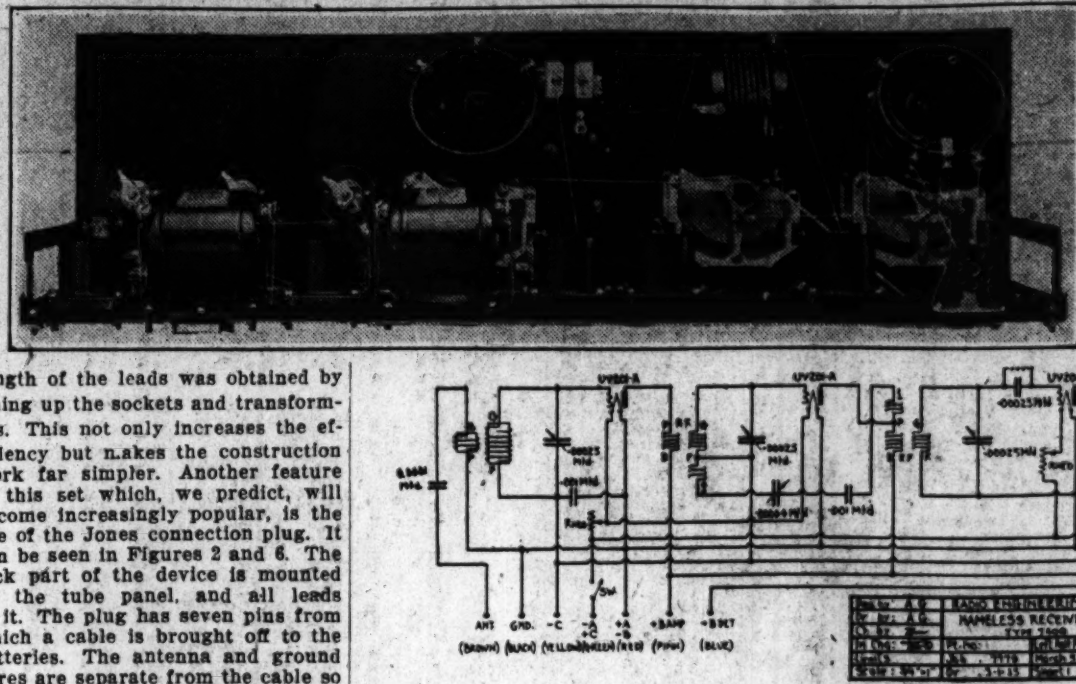
In this set we have carried out the general plan of the standard Nameless receiver but we have tried, in addition, to introduce a number of interesting features among the parts and in the general design. You will notice, for example, that the front panel is only 2 1/2 inches long. This has been made possible by the special arrangement of the parts. Instead of mounting the coils on the tube panel they are fastened to the rear of the front panel so that all the room on the tube panel could be used for the sockets and transformers. By using Benjamin brackets we were able to hold the tube panel well to the rear from the front panel, thereby cutting down the amount of material for the tube panel by 50 per cent. Two panel support posts provide additional bracing at the center.

A very great reduction in the

length of the leads was obtained by lining up the sockets and transformers. This not only increases the efficiency but makes the construction work far simpler. Another feature of this set which, we predict, will become increasingly popular, is the use of the Jones connection plug. It can be seen in Figures 2 and 6. The Jack part of the device is mounted on the tube panel, and all leads to it. The plug has seven pins from which a cable is brought off to the batteries. The antenna and ground wires are separate from the cable so as to prevent any feedback action which might cause howling. A clever arrangement on the plug makes it possible to insert it except when the pins are properly lined up to make the connections as they should be.

Karas transformers were chosen for this outfit because of their popularity among set builders who are willing to pay a little more to get better reproduction. It should be noted that these transformers are

Fine Layout for "Nameless" Set



not designed primarily for high amplification but to provide as near a perfect amplification curve as possible over the range of audio frequencies. However, a well-designed five-tube set generally puts about as much into the last tube as the UV201A's can handle, making the form of the curve of far more importance than the degree of amplification obtained.

The Buell sockets deserve a moment's thought. With all the effort that has been put into socket and contact design, particularly on those employing the side-wipe attachment, the Buell provides perfect connection in a surprisingly simple method. The socket springs are in the form of straight narrow strips, cut off at slight angle on the end. When the tube is inserted and turned for locking, the ends of the springs ride on the sides of the contact pins, making a firm self-cleaning contact and at the same time holding the tube securely so that there is no danger of its turning back. The shell is of solid bakelite.

The circuit is made up of two stages of tuned radio frequency amplification, a detector, and two stages of audio amplification. The two jacks permit plugging in at the first stage or the second stage. Normally, the last A. P. tube is not lighted when the lock switch is turned on. Plugging in at the second jack, however, closes the filament circuit of the last tube. The left-hand rheostat regulates the filament of the R. F. tubes, the center one the detector, and the right-hand rheostat, the A. F. amplifier tubes.

Standard Parts Used
Formica or any of the other makes of Bakelite panels are suitable for this set. The front panel measures 7 by 24 by 3/16 in. and the base panel 3 1/2 by 23 by 3/16 in. The Bremer-Tully kit provides the three 0.00025 variable condensers, the three-plate control condenser, and the three inductance units. These are the key items of the set. In addition, there are required five Buell sockets, a Carter single circuit filament control jack and a double circuit jack, a two-megohm grid-leak of Pudin or Daven design, one 0.00025 and two 0.001 mfd. Micadons, three 25-ohm Howard rheostats, a

Jones multi-plug and battery cable for the connections, two Karas Harmanik transformers, a small dial for the control condenser, Walbert filament lock switch, and three good Vernier dials. Other good standard parts may be used except the kit. For hardware and supplies there are three lengths of No. 7 Mitchell-Rand tubing, six coil mounting pillars, two panel support pillars, a pair of Benjamin panel support brackets, two nickel-plated angle brackets and the usual assortment of screws and nuts.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
LECTURE RADIOCAST

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 26 (Special)—A Christian Science lecture to be given by Judge Frederick C. Hill, C. S., of Clinton, Ill., a member of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, New Haven, Conn., June 2, will be radio-cast by station WPAJ, New Haven, 263 meters wavelength.

The lecture begins at 7:15 p. m., eastern standard time, and will be radio-cast by relay wire from the auditorium of the Commercial High School.

NEW YORK LECTURE
TO BE RADIOCAST

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, May 26—A Christian Science lecture, to be given by the Rev. Andrew J. Graham, C. S. B., of Boston, Mass., a member of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, New York City, June 2, will be radio-cast by station W2XZ, New York, 241 meters wavelength.

The lecture begins at 7 p. m., eastern standard time.

ENGRAVING—

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Amrad and Grebe

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Radio Programs

Evening Features

FOR TUESDAY, JUNE 2
GARDEN CITY TIME
(British programs by courtesy of
Radio Times)

5:10, London, Eng. (345 Meters)
5 p. m.—An hour of chamber music.
5:30—Song recital by John Coates.
5:45, Belfast, Ireland (445 Meters)
5 p. m.—Eggar's anniversary.

ATLANTIC STANDARD TIME
CTLA, Montreal, N. B. (315 Meters)
8:30 p. m.—Concert by the Chatham
String Orchestra, assisted by Miss Fer-

W2J, New York City (445 Meters)
7:15 p. m.—Vanderbilt Orchestra. 8-
Ballroom scores. 8:30—Wall Street re-
view. 8:45—Special program.
8:55—The World. 9:30—A.
Duquesne, clarinet. 10—"Over the Seven
Seas—Around the World." 11—Meyer
Davis Society Orchestra.

WJY, New York City (465 Meters)
7:30 p. m.—Ambassador Ensemble.
Henry Van der Grinten, director. 8:15-
Zoological Society Series: "The Migration
of Birds," by Lee S. Crandall, curator of
birds. 8:30—Nat. Brodman, baritone.
Shirley Edelson, accompanist.

WPCA, New York City (461 Meters)
7 p. m.—Christian Science lecture by
the Rev. Andrew J. Graham, C. S. B., a
member of the Board of Lectureship of
The Mother Church, The First Church
of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass.,
under the auspices of First Church of
Christ, Scientist, New York City.

WGBS, New York City (315 Meters)
7 p. m.—William Henderson, radio
course. 7:15—Jewish Collegians. 7:30-
"A Madison Square Arabian Night." O.
Henry story dramatized and directed by
Salina Paolantonio. 8—Evelyn Geddes, vi-
olano. 8:30—Ethel Ren and Rosa Leh-
ring, duets. 9—Kittredge Players in
"The Scarlet." 9:30—The Society.
Chamberlain Women's Quartet. 10—Inter-
view in three languages by Teresa, with
Marguerite Harrison. 10:30—Queen City
Quartet. 11—Paragon Novello Trio with
Julius Tannenbaum, director.

WFO, Atlantic City, N. J. (399.5 Meters)
6:45 p. m.—Fifteen minutes organ re-
citals (request selection). The Arthur Bur-
brook. 7—Studio program, organ solo.
"Faust" by Gounod, assisting artists:
Lucia Tannenbaum, soprano; George
Caldes, organ. 8—Evelyn Geddes, vi-
olano. 8:30—Ethel Ren and Rosa Leh-
ring, duets. 9—Kittredge Players in
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Chamberlain Women's Quartet. 10—Inter-
view in three languages by Teresa, with
Marguerite Harrison. 10:30—Queen City
Quartet. 11—Paragon Novello Trio with
Julius Tannenbaum, director.

WCAE, Pittsburgh, Pa. (465 Meters)
7:10 p. m.—National program from
WPAJ, New York City.
WGB, Buffalo, N. Y. (315 Meters)
7:10 p. m.—National program from
WPAJ, New York City.
WEAR, Cleveland, O. (399 Meters)
7:10 p. m.—National program from
WPAJ, New York City.
WVY, Detroit, Mich. (325.7 Meters)
7:10 p. m.—National program from
WPAJ, New York City.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME
WCOO, St. Louis, Mo. (345 Meters)
7:10 p. m.—National program from
WPAJ, New York City.
WTV, Chicago, Ill. (445 Meters)
7:10 p. m.—National program from
WPAJ, New York City.

WPAJ, New York City (263 Meters)
7:10 p. m.—Christian Science lecture
by Judge Frederick C. Hill, C. S., of
Clinton, Ill., a member of the Board of
Lectureship of The Mother Church, The
First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Bos-
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The lecture begins at 7:15 p. m.,
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"Collegians." Josie DeBarry's or-
chestra. Louis XVI room; musical pro-
gram: Miss Carol Gallatin, soprano,
Catharine Johnson, soprano, Henrietta
Nolan, violinist; Speeches under the
auspices of the American Farm Bureau
Federation; continuation of musical pro-
gram by above artists; "Evening at
Homes."

WLS, Chicago, Ill. (345 Meters)
8 to 12 p. m.—R. F. D. program: Corn-
huskers Orchestra; Grace Wilson, con-
tralto; Williamson Brothers and Paul
Singer music; Nube Allan, contralto; WLS
Harmony Trio; "Solomon Old Judge's Pro-
gram," with Joe Brown, minstrel; Minnie
Revue, Ralph Emerson at the organ;
Cornhuskers Orchestra.

WLAS, Louisville, Ky. (399.5 Meters)
7:30 to 9 p. m.—Concert by Carl Zos-
ler's Melodists; Carl Zosler, director and
drums; Audyn Kanston.

WDAF, Kansas City, Mo. (345 Meters)
6 p. m.—Piano tuning in number; the
Toll-Ma-Story Lady; one of a series of
radio piano lessons by Miss Maudslow,
Littlefield; Trianon Ensemble. 11:45-
"Newman Nightclub Night," theater ex-
cursions, radio-cast from the stage of
the Newman Theater.

WHD, Des Moines, Ia. (395 Meters)
7 to 9 p. m.—Variety musical program.
WOW, Omaha, Neb. (445 Meters)
7:30 p. m.—Dinner program, trans-
mitted from WOW's remote control
studio in Shenandoah, Ia. 10:30—Or-
chestra.

WFAA, Dallas, Tex. (475 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—Recital by the Davis
School of Music; G. C. Davis, director.
8:30—Special feature program. 11-
Dwight Brown, organist.

MOUNTAIN STANDARD TIME
CNRB, Regina, Sask. (345 Meters)
8 p. m.—Mrs. H. Taylor and concert
party.

PACIFIC STANDARD TIME
KFOA, Seattle, Wash. (445 Meters)
7 to 9 p. m.—Variety musical program.
KOW, Portland, Ore. (491.5 Meters)
8 to 10 p. m.—Concert program.

KGO, Oakland, Calif. (395 Meters)
8 p. m.—Program by the KGO Little
Symphony Orchestra. Carl Rhodan, con-
ducting; assisted by Arthur W. Gram-
bett, musical interpretative writer, and
Agnes Hensley, soprano. 10—Dance music
program by Henry Halstead's orchestra
and soloists.

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Affording unusually good oppor-
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—Envelope Chemises
—Pajamas
—Princess Slips
—Step-ins
78¢ and 95¢
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BALTIMORE

Spring Showing
For Women and Misses
Ever Moderate in Price

STOCK MARKET PRICE TREND STILL UPWARD

No Unusual Developments
in Last Week—Trade
Factors Favorable

NEW YORK, June 1 (Special).—With the exception of a single day, the stock market last week did not have the good-sized reaction that had been predicted by ultra-conservative observers for some time.

The further trend upward of prices apparently was not based upon novel or sensational developments, but on genuine confidence in the business and financial stability in the United States, and on the fact that the standard issues were concerned. Undoubtedly some of the wide fluctuations in certain industrial specialties were due quite largely to purely speculative transactions.

The sudden advances in Maxwell Motor B stock and certificates on Thursday followed a corresponding decline on Friday was the result of the market for these securities, rather than to change in the affairs of the particular company.

Wall Street never likes to hear about the possibility of a corner in any stock. For a time on Thursday it was feared that such a position had developed in Maxwell Motor B stock. This position was not, however, as the stock exchange authorities could not find themselves that an open market still existed.

When this was done trading was resumed, but the market was not as strong as it had been. The shorts had difficulty in claiming their contracts, hence the rapid upward in the stock. As the position became easier on Friday the stock and certificates in both the stock and certificates was practically invisible.

Oil Shares Strong
While situations like this sometimes bring about a big slump, not only in the stocks directly involved, but in the market as a whole, they should not be regarded by investors as speculative affairs of the company or companies represented by those securities. In the industry of which they are a part, the strength of the petroleum shares, on the other hand, it should be regarded as logical and consistent, particularly in the price of gasoline that was made during the week.

Good Pace in Industry
There is little of a striking character to report relative to either the automotive or steel industry. The former is enjoying a steady degree of prosperity, while the latter shows signs of improvement.

The right view of the automobile and other raw commodity rubber prominently into the manufacture of tires, has resulted in a demand for them, has resulted in a demand for good-sized manufacturers and exporters in prices as of June 1. In some cases, together with copper trade shows improvement, and in the shares were more actively dealt in during the week.

Railroad Shares Continued
The publication of the earnings for 1924, to certain complete reports for dividends. Union Pacific and other Pacific states for April disclosed large decreases in gross and net, and some of the large systems did not do particularly well in the whole, and the results were better than for March, and the roads are believed to have made still further gains in May.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, MONDAY, JUNE 1, 1925

NEW YORK CURB FLUCTUATIONS

For week ended May 30, 1925

Sales	High	Low	Last	Net
7200 Adlon Pk. 104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
100 Am. Pk. 104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
100 Am. Pk. 104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
100 Am. Pk. 104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
100 Am. Pk. 104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
100 Am. Pk. 104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
100 Am. Pk. 104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
100 Am. Pk. 104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
100 Am. Pk. 104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
100 Am. Pk. 104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2

Sales	High	Low	Last	Net
100 Am. Pk. 104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
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STOCK MARKET PRICE RANGE OF LEADING CITIES

For week ended May 30, 1925

CHICAGO STOCKS

Sales	High	Low	Last	Net
100 Am. Pk. 104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
100 Am. Pk. 104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
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STOCK MARKET PRICE RANGE OF LEADING CITIES

For week ended May 30, 1925

SAN FRANCISCO STOCKS

Sales	High	Low	Last	Net
100 Am. Pk. 104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
100 Am. Pk. 104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
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100 Am. Pk. 104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JUNE 1, 1925

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

In his Memorial Day address delivered at Arlington Cemetery in Washington, President Coolidge urged that the American people, the inheritors of a noble estate and a high place in the world, pause as they acknowledge their debt of gratitude to those who gave all that the Union might be preserved, to "consider by what favor of fortune and of ancestry their lines have fallen in such pleasant places." He reminded those who heard him that it would be impossible to come to such a spot as that where they were then gathered without feelings of humility and gratitude. But more than this was urged. There is need, he declared, that in sincere tribute to the heroes whose memory a nation honors, the American people should undertake to find what was their inspiration and seek to make it, today and henceforth, their guide. By this, he said, those who made the sacrifice will be recompensed.

But the President did not confine his speech to a eulogy of those whose achievement he regards as priceless. He does not frequently deal exclusively in mere platitudes. His message was to those of the present, upon whom there devolves a responsibility demanding unselfish sacrifice and individual loyalty as imperative as that which actuated the founders and defenders, upon fields of battle, of constitutional liberty and freedom of conscience. The real test of this courage and civic honesty, as he sees it, is in the willingness and the ability to distinguish between the right and the wrong and to act upon sincere conviction. That was the supreme test of the defenders of the Union a generation ago. It must be, in the final analysis, the test of the sincerity and loyalty of those upon whom rests the responsibility of preserving a united nation and making possible its legitimate natural growth and development.

As the struggle in which the men who wore the blue and those who wore the gray brought a great nation at last to see that its only assurance of continued safety and solidarity lay in unity, so today the conviction is impressed that national destiny can be worked out only by a unity of thought and purpose which, at least superficially, seems at times to be sadly lacking. In recent years the people of the whole world, and especially perhaps, the people of America, have learned to realize the value and the necessity of unity. In time of stress that unity is exemplified by the people of the United States. Yet the President plainly expressed the apprehension that the tendency today, in a nation conscious of its strength, perhaps somewhat proud of its position and influence, and certain of its prosperity, is to forget the way through which it has come and to disregard the signposts which mark the way of national safety and unity.

This tendency is found to be concretely manifested in the suspicions and jealousies which hinder the clear delimitation of federal as opposed to state or local authority, and as harmfully in that of state as opposed to federal authority or power. President Coolidge took occasion to point out the fact that there has never yet been, so far as he judges it, a conscious or intended usurpation by the federal Government of the prerogatives of the states. If at any time, as in the movements to suppress slavery and to destroy the legalized traffic in intoxicating liquors, there has been the assertion of extraordinary federal authority, it has been a manifestation of the overwhelming adherence by the people to a just and righteous cause.

In these great national movements the President does not see an indication of any conflict between state and federal authority which violates the fundamental basis of a democracy. No reserved powers of the states were infringed, nor can they be infringed with impunity, in the larger expression of national as opposed to a local or sectional appreciation of the clearly expressed will of the majority of the governed or governing mass. If more complete unification, which some may claim to regard as a dangerous tendency toward centralization of authority, has all but wiped out sectional or state lines, it is because social and industrial development has rendered imperative a fuller and freer expression of community interest and community purpose than the zealous guardians of state rights and state solidarity could have foreseen. This yielding of safely-preserved prerogatives must always be by the consent of the states themselves. In the final decision the people must determine what local or state rights shall be abridged and what shall be preserved. The President quotes in substantiation of this position the words of Chief Justice Marshall:

When the American people created a national legislature with certain powers, it was neither necessary nor proper to define the powers reserved by the states. Those powers proceed, not from the people of America, but from the people of the several states, and remain after the adoption of the Constitution what they were before, except so far as they may be abridged by that instrument.

President Coolidge observes that the present continent-wide union of forty-eight states is much closer than was that of the original group of thirteen states.

With the premise established that it is only by the voluntary delegation of authority by the states that this closer federal union can be or could be brought about, there is at once made apparent the main point to be impressed. Whereas the states cannot divest themselves of reserved powers except by the voluntary action of the people comprising them, there remains the one great consideration of individual or personal responsibility. It is upon the individual finally, in the affairs of national government, just as in the conduct of business, the home, the town meeting and the making and enforcement of laws, that the responsibility rests. And so it is to the individual that the President speaks. There is no shifting of the burden of government. By the Constitution, which all claim to seek to preserve and to be willing to defend, the responsibility remains, where it has always been and where it must always rest, upon the men and women who have learned that they are properly governed only as they govern themselves aright.

When a democracy so broadens its suffrage as to multiply by nearly five the number of its earlier voters, the veriest tyro in political economy confidently looks for a seething of old party policies, a shifting of affiliations not only to the wiping out of accustomed lines, but even to the begetting of wholly new forces. This, in a sentence, explains the present continued upheavals in Japan's home political affairs.

In the opening days of March the Diet passed the universal manhood suffrage measure, authorizing the ballot for all male citizens above twenty-five years of age, excepting those who have served prison terms, paupers, and persons of no fixed residence: the taxpaying qualification, which to all intents had barred Japanese labor from the polls, was swept aside. On May 5 the new act became operative, which means that, at the next elections, the Island Kingdom's electorate will be swelled from 2,840,000 to something close to 14,000,000. A large proportion of the new voters will be of the labor class, heretofore (as just said) denied the franchise. Of course, then, it is not possible for the party leaders to gauge what complexion the situation will assume by this more than quadrupling of the suffrage, and so all of them—Kenseikai and Seiyukai, Seiyu-Hontō, Kokushin Club and Chosokabe—are striving to capture the allegiance of the newly enfranchised millions.

If this is at once interesting and desirable, it is yet more to the point to note that a new party, distinctly of the proletariat, is to result. For some time the laborers of Dai Nippon have been developing a class consciousness nothing if not "active": the Home Department figures show that strikes were more than twice as numerous in 1924 as in 1921, and the present opportunity to act politically finds several groups keenly ready to move forward. The four largest such bodies are the Japanese Federation of Labor (27,000), the Seaman's Union (21,000), the Peasant's Union (45,000), and those affiliated with the Socialists, no exact number being available. With these will march a certain part of the left wing of the Liberal Party, the Kokushin Club, while from the first the most enthusiastic in all plans of this sort have been the professors and students who compose the Japanese Fabians, basing their political studies upon the disquisitions of Sydney Webb and the prefaces of Bernard Shaw. A membership of 400,000 is forecast for the new organization by some observers, and none sets the total below 250,000.

Another thing is to be said. There are clearly observable among all these elements degrees of difference both as to ends and methods which portend a far from united front. The gamut will swing from the moderate-minded, led by Suzuki Bunji and Kagawa Toyohiko, to the extremists (Communists and Syndicalists), with Sakai and Yamakawa at their head. There is room and to spare in the Mikado's realm for a genuinely liberal party: the Kakushin Club, which has assumed this rôle, has been and is motivated less by sincere conviction than by political opportunism. True liberalism is on the cards to control the situation at no distant date, for Young Japan greatly desires to be honestly liberal—but has no practical idea how to set about gaining that goal: the sentiment exists and increases, but the "know-how" of carrying the ideal forward is lacking.

By which some token effective political education is essential to present-day Japan. The new voters may be called solidly literate (only a fraction of 1 per cent may not be so classed, precisely), but it is declared that at least 1,000,000 of them have so little knowledge of politics as to prevent intelligent voting. This must be remedied or the "manhood universal" ballot will prove a menace, not an aid.

Throughout the post-war world the people are more and more coming to rule. The people must be trained, then, else the nations will suffer.

Fortunately the day seems long since past when the deciding qualification of an alien immigrant seeking citizenship in the United States was his willingness to vote as directed by the leader of some ward or club political clique. Time was when these candidates for citizenship rights were herded in convenient halls before the day of an approaching election and enrolled by wholesale without reference to their fitness or their willingness sincerely to renounce allegiance to every foreign prince or potentate. The results are apparent today, unfortunately, despite the pretended leaving influence of what is sometimes carelessly called Americanization. Whole sections of many of the larger cities are ruled, not by Americanized aliens, but by those who cling to the prejudices and hatreds engendered by governments to which they were, by tradition and heredity, unalterably opposed.

But the beneficent effects of the law somewhat recently enacted by the United States Congress for the purpose of limiting and more effectively regulating the tide of immigration, are already noticeable. It has been made plain that the determination to prevent the entry of the less desirable peoples of European countries has had the effect of encouraging, just as it was hoped it would, the freer movement of desirable aliens from those countries which have not, in recent years supplied what have now been agreed upon as their reasonable quotas.

Assuming, and probably correctly, that it is the intention of a vast majority of these more desirable immigrants to become bona fide citizens of their adopted country, the League for American Citizenship has undertaken the task of preparing and fitting all taking this step to pass the required examination, and to encourage all those who may be inclined to hesitate at once to make the right decision. The effort is a friendly and unselfish one. Americans have become convinced that the problems of the melting pot can be solved only as the process of assimilation is carried on thoroughly. In the past, as is well known, millions of transient immigrants have

remained in the United States only long enough to accumulate, by what methods they chose, sufficient money to make themselves independent in the countries of their origin. Then they have migrated eastward, perhaps convinced that democracy means little more than the opportunity to earn good wages.

This tendency, more than any other single influence, probably, has aroused, especially among laborers, factory operatives and other wage-earners, a sense of class consciousness. To the average American citizen there are none who are classed as "ignorant foreigners." The Nation owes much to the intelligence, industry and loyalty of its adopted sons and daughters. Realizing this, the desire now is to pay the obligation by making easy the way of those who are seeking, honestly and with right motives, to identify themselves with American institutions.

Can it be that the use of porridge is on the decline in Scotland? It would seem so from a recent Board of Agriculture inquiry which brought out the fact that a change in the national diet began ten or twelve years ago—roughly speaking, about the beginning of the war, with which, however, it appears to have not the remotest connection. What could have led to such a change? Porridge holds its own on menus all over the world, sometimes disguised as "cereal," sometimes under the simple title "oatmeal." Are the Scots shaking off another age-old custom—for it was the habit to begin breakfast with porridge and sometimes to make a whole meal of it—or are they turning to foods that make a stronger appeal to the palate?

Scotland raised some of its noblest sons on porridge. Burns was bred on it; Scott recalls in "Old Mortality" the "morning about parritch time"; Carlyle was familiar with the national dish; James Watt, the engineer; Hugh Miller, the geologist; James Bowman Lindsay, the pioneer in electricity, and the Edinburgh professors whose wit, humor and teachings won them renown, all knew the porridge pot well, and many a garret, where native philosophers spent their early days, reeked with the steamy odor that drifted from the pot when the guidwife stirred with her tibble. A hastily prepared porridge called brose gave the plowman, the backbone of Scottish rural life, sustenance before he started out upon his struggle with the soil.

Brose was made in the bothy, and consisted of oatmeal, boiling water and salt. It required little attention or care. Had it been otherwise, the dish would not have been so popular, for life in the bothy was hard, and a long day's work left no inclination for cooking that required patience. Then again, the plowman liked to get down to a newspaper, even though it were soiled with age, to "The Pilgrim's Progress," even to Shakespeare, or a game of draughts, when a topic of agricultural or local interest failed him. And the making of brose left time for these things, though it left no time to mend the window stuffed with rags or the door which often hung on only one hinge.

Oatmeal was once the staple food for plowmen. Indeed, it was the custom on Feeling Day to hire out for the next term—of six months' duration—for a stated sum, with "meal and milk." Feeling Day was the great day in a plowman's life. It was then he came to town to "sign up," and with his sunny countenance and care-free air he usually enlivened the market place, already astir with the attractions of the fair. Umbrella men, sheltering under a gaudy-colored shade; novelty sellers, men and women with striped candy and gingerbread stands, shouted their wares and made jocular remarks, to the amusement of the plowman on Feeling Day, when money was rife and purse-strings loose.

In short, the day of all days was Feeling Day, the day of the fair, and all roads led thither.

Jockie and Jenny are gone to the Fair, Jockie gives Jenny a penny to wear. She wears it up and she wears it down, An' she wears it on a braw silk gown.

But the days of brose and the days of the bothy, as it once was, are gone. Respectable quarters have supplanted the hovels that were bothies. Wages, enhanced greatly in the past decade, have opened the way to the delicacies, if not the luxuries, of the table. And the work-day from sunrise to sunset no longer prevails. The frugal meal of porridge, once almost obligatory under circumstances, is finding its right place on the table as a matter of choice.

Editorial Notes

"Vaccination" is being accorded considerable space in the British newspapers of late, an alleged epidemic of so-called smallpox—concerning which one writer, whose name was followed by the letters, J. P., F. R. C. S., said that it was so mild that it had been thought wise by some to give it another name—having turned public attention in its direction. This correspondent marshals an array of arguments which are interesting reading to those opposed to this system of therapy, and which should be also to those advocating it. For instance, he assures his readers that the epidemic appears to attack the vaccinated and the unvaccinated indiscriminately, and with no increased virulence in the latter. Then he writes:

Our experience of the last fifty years (no mean time in which to form a judgment) has not confirmed the earlier claims that cowpox is a prophylactic against smallpox. The repeated attempts to make our flesh creep by threats of the dreadful things that will happen to us owing to our neglect of vaccination have not come true. Careful study of the former universal belief in witchcraft, not yet entirely discredited, suggest caution in concluding that any dogma is infallible.

And he ends his letter with a quotation from J. S. Mill, as being singularly applicable to the subject under discussion:

It often happens that the universal belief of one age—a belief from which no one was, nor without an extraordinary effort of genius and courage could, at that time, be free—becomes to a subsequent age so palpable an absurdity that the only difficulty then is to imagine how such a thing can ever have appeared credible.

The Diary of a Political Pilgrim

FROM A LONDON CORRESPONDENT

Nearly a year ago a small commission was sent to report on the vexed problems of British East Africa. This section of the continent is an area of rather more than 1,000,000 square miles, inhabited by about 12,000,000 people, and situated on the eastern side of Central Africa, facing the Indian Ocean. There has long been controversy about its affairs, especially about the relations between the native Africans, the white settlers and the Indian immigrants in Kenya Colony. The commission was supposed to recommend how things could be straightened out.

The natives of Central Africa have been among the most backward members of human society. Civilization was long in reaching them. But it has penetrated to every corner of the Dark Continent today. It has come in the form of the missionary, of the trader, of the government administrator, of the settler. Everywhere it is changing the habits of the past. On the one side it has done much good, for it has ended tribal war and barbarism and introduced new methods, and new and better ideas. On the other hand it has done much harm, for it has dislocated the old tribal system, without putting any adequate substitute in its place, and has introduced many of the deleterious as well as the beneficial features of western civilization.

The problem is fairly manageable where a civilized government has a free hand in supervising the development of native resources. In Kenya, however, it is determined the speed with which education and economic development takes place; it can control foreign traders and foreign capital; it can bring about the reform of native customs and institutions by judicious steps.

The real difficulty arises in places like Kenya, where a considerable number of white settlers have been allowed to acquire land as colonists. At once an entirely new problem appears. The white settler requires labor. He induces the native to come out and work by offering wages. He uses his influence with the Administration to make it, by taxation and other means, put pressure on the native to go to work. Broadly speaking, it is right that the native should learn to work and not sit idle while the women labor, and that the resources of the country should be developed. But how is a fair balance between the rights of the settler and the native to be struck?

The best opinion is clear that the native ought to be given the choice between working in his own reserved territories on his own account and going out to work for the white man. He ought not to be compelled by law or by economic pressure to leave his reserve and serve the white capitalist or settler. Though it is claimed that contact with the white man is a benefit and an education to the native, it is undoubted that too large a percentage of natives are driven out to work for wages it gives rise to social evils of many kinds and ends in a kind of economic serfdom to the white man.

The commission was sent out because the "exploitation" of the native had undoubtedly gone too far. Its report is a compromise. It declares that the trustee power has a dual mandate, that it must protect the freedom and the rights of the native, and that it must secure the development of the resources of the country on the other. But while many of its recommendations are sensible and to the point, it is studiously vague as to the practical steps that should be taken to solve the vexed dispute between the rights of the native to labor for himself and the right of the white settler to call for his labor to develop his property. The report, however, will direct attention to a very important problem and a good deal more will probably be heard about it in the next few months.

The passing of Lord Milner has deprived the British Empire of one of its most notable political figures and most ardent supporters. Lord Milner will go down to

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Moscow

Moscow, May 5.

One of the most interesting of the post-revolutionary Russian novels, Seltunina's "Virinea," was recently put on the stage by one of the studios of the Moscow Art Theater. The author is a half-Tatar woman who had written a number of stories before the war, but whose first outstanding success in "Virinea." This is the story of a robust peasant girl who passes through several vicissitudes of personal life and finally, almost unconsciously, finds herself drawn into the whirlpool of revolution and falls a victim of the civil strife which it created. Perhaps the most noteworthy feature of the book and of the play is the extraordinarily faithful reproduction of the life of the peasant village. This is especially striking in the scene which shows the peasants voting in the elections for the Constituent Assembly. Totally unused to any kind of parliamentary democracy, the mostly illiterate peasants talk and dispute openly about the candidates for whom they should vote; and the authorities of the social revolutionist teacher to preserve the secrecy of the ballot are quite waste.

It seems that Moscow's subway will not be built after all, at least not in the near future. Mr. Rogov, first assistant to Mr. Kamenoff, the President of the Soviet, announced that it had not been possible to secure foreign capital for building the subway, and added that the Soviet would appropriate no more for this purpose. It seems that the proposal to build a subway had called forth considerable opposition among the workers, who considered the subway too expensive a luxury for the city to afford at the present time.

The Workers' Gazette scored a beat on the other Moscow newspapers in reporting a speech by Mr. Kamenoff at the opening session of the Moscow Provincial Soviet Congress. While the other journals, in the leisurely Russian fashion, appeared the next morning with abbreviated summaries of the speech, accompanied by promises of fuller reports later, the Workers' Gazette came out with a "radio supplement," in which the speech was reported in full and illustrated with pictures of the enterprising reporters of the Workers' Gazette taking down Kamenoff's words over the radio apparatus. Radio, it may be observed, is becoming increasingly popular in Russia, and a brisk demand for sets comes from clubs and private individuals.

The members of the Russian Trade Union delegation have now returned from the conference which they held early in April with representatives of the British trade unions in London. Mr. Melnichansky, a member of the Russian delegation, gave out a statement upon his return emphasizing the significance of the fact that the Russian and British organizations agreed that an international trade union organization must be built on the basis of unified national unions, and expressing confidence that the connections between the Russian and British movement will be strengthened in the future through the agency of the joint committee which has been created for this purpose. A delegation of English working women is expected to arrive in Moscow within the next few weeks.

A recent article in one of the Moscow newspapers calls attention to a very significant shift in the attitude of the Soviet Government toward the peasants. In the early stages of the Revolution the policy of the Communists was to ally themselves with the "village poor." They attempted to equalize the peasants' possessions in land, cattle and machinery by the crude leveling measures, simultaneously initiating propaganda for the formation of large-scale agricultural communes. As early as 1919 it became clear that the "village poor" constituted a weak reed on which to lean. They often included loafers, drunkards and other undesirable elements; and the actions of the so-called committees of poverty which were set up in the villages with the support of the Communists brought the Soviet Government into many sharp conflicts with the majority of the peasants.

Thus the slogan of rapprochement with the "middle" peasant was thrown out by Lenin in 1919, although it was really not very much realized in practice until the Soviet Government adopted the New Economic Policy in 1921. Now still another type of peasant is beginning to get a few words of praise in the press. This is the "strong" peasant who makes out well with his farm but does not incur the stigma of being a "kulak" or "fat" by

history chiefly for the fact that he kept South Africa within what is now known as the British Commonwealth. At the time of the Boer War he was one of the most criticized men both at home and abroad. But he did not flinch from the task to which he set his hand, and later experience of the outcome has greatly softened the contemporary judgment of his action.

When Lord Milner went to South Africa in 1897 as governor of the Cape Colony, he found himself confronted with an acute case of the Boer Colony and the Transvaal. The Boers, who were British colonies under the Union Jack and mainly inhabited by people of British stock. The Transvaal and the Orange Free State were more or less independent republics mainly inhabited by people of Dutch descent. The Jameson raid, like the firing on Fort Sumter, and the dispute about the enfranchisement of the "Uitlanders" on the Witwatersrand, had practically destroyed all chance of finding a modus vivendi between the Dutch republics and the British colonies. It was evident that all South Africa was going to be united, either under the British or the Dutch flag, and feelings on both sides were running high.

Lord Milner determined that the British were not going to be pushed out of Africa; President Kruger determined that the Dutch were going to retain so the clash came. The result was more satisfactory than anybody expected at the time. The war removed the fundamental canker, the existence of two flags and two rival racial ideals in a country naturally meant to be one. That was Milner's work. The grant of self-government to the Transvaal in 1906, and the signing of the treaty of peace, reconciled the Dutch to membership in the British Commonwealth and paved the way to union. That was Campbell-Bannerman's work.

And so, to the astonishment of the world, General Botha, the leader of the Boer forces in the field against Great Britain in 1901, became the first Prime Minister of United South Africa in 1909 and repressed a rebellion of old republicans and raised troops to fight in the British armies in Flanders in 1914.

Lord Milner played other great rôles. He was Mr. Lloyd George's right-hand man in the War Cabinet of 1918. He clinched the appointment of Marshal Foch as commander-in-chief of the allied armies in 1918. He was the main author of the present settlement with Egypt. He had deep sympathy with Labor and was the author of the famous phrase "the real industrial problem is to change a system under which Capital hired Labor into one in which Labor had learnt how to hire Capital."

Above all else, Lord Milner was what is called in Britain an Imperialist. The word Imperialist in America has an almost entirely bad meaning. It connotes the desire to rule the world, to rule against so successfully in the World War. The word can be used in that sense in England also. But as a modern political term in British politics it means one who believes in and works for the unity of the British Empire as against the disruptive forces within it. Abraham Lincoln was an American Imperialist, in the English sense of the term, when he fought a four years' war to preserve the American Union.

All his life Lord Milner was the leader of the forces which stood for the unity of the Commonwealth. He believed in its unity and its growth with his whole heart. In an age which has laid all the emphasis on democracy and nationality and self-determination, he never ceased to preach that unity, discipline and sound government were no less important to the well-being of mankind. He was never a popular figure, for he had no popular appeal. But he had a great influence on the government of the world as he was nearer the truth than the more demagogic nostrums which are in favor today.

exploiting other peasants. This gradual broadening of the agrarian program of the Soviet Government to a point where it considers the interests even of the more prosperous classes of the peasantry coincides with a growing recognition of the fact that increased agricultural production is essential to the country's economic reconstruction, and that this production for a long time must depend upon the enterprise and capacity of the individual peasants rather than upon any wide application of communist methods in farming. It is generally understood that the Government is now preparing to relax some of the more rigid requisitioning provisions of the law with a view to stimulating or modifying them in cases where their influence on production is distinctly unfavorable.

An expedition has left for northern Sakhalin, which has now been definitely restored to Soviet sovereignty. This part of the island is reported to be a storehouse of natural wealth. Besides the oil which figured in the Russo-Japanese treaty and in the recent adjustment of the concession granted to the Shinkai Consolidated Oil Company, the island is supposed to contain extremely rich coal deposits. There are very promising fisheries about the coasts and the region also abounds in fur-bearing animals.

Prof. Conrad Matthes, president of the German Society of Engineers, has come to Russia in the course of a world trip designed to restore co-operation between Germany and other leading countries in the field of natural science and technique. He declared that the Soviet industrial reconstruction had made a favorable impression in Germany. Among the more important modern technical developments in Germany he mentioned the tendency to introduce more advanced types of machinery in agriculture and the discovery of a process of mixing hemp with cotton which is calculated to save German industrialists much of the expense involved in importing American cotton.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not accept responsibility for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

"Whither the American Short Story?"

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: I was much interested in P. K.'s very admirable article on "Whither the American Short Story?" recently published on the Home Forum page of the Monitor.

In connection with P. K.'s classification of eight of the twenty "best" American short stories of a certain collection wherein with some dissatisfaction he characterizes their conclusions as doubtful or balanced—is that not quite sufficient? There is the now recognized type of suspended ending. Inclusive is what they are and inclusive is what they were intended to be, portraying present-day existence with the most realistic touch—for what is more inclusive than human life and its unending struggles?

It is a scheme of things in which the author picks his characters up at a certain stage of activity, carries them along in a unified thread for a period, and then, as the singleness of purpose threatens to become destroyed by the pressure which has been brought to bear upon it, he leaves them. To continue would be another story which would utterly destroy the exquisite technique of our American short story.

In that one effort the author has created a single effect, there have been struggle, conflict, crisis, but each in a different manner, among different circumstances. Each is a distinct story. It is seldom one attains achievement by one leap or struggle. It takes many. Hence the suspended ending.

In the story of "Shoes" referred to by P. K. it is merely the reaction of two characters to one symbol of civilization in the form of shoes. There is no conclusive spelling of defeat or victory for either. The next day forces might unite along totally different lines, inspiring the characters to reverse reaction and result, which would be an entirely different story. Such is human life. If it be not the most striking, the most realistic manner of handling material, it is certainly the most natural. It is delightful. It is refreshing. It is flattering to the reader, for it gives him credit for suspense in viewpoint and offers much food for thought. D. A. Los Angeles, Calif.